Fifth Series Vol. XLV - No. 9

Monday, November 25, 1974
Agrahayana 4, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 25, 1974/Agrahayana 4, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav who passed away at New Delhi on the 22nd November 1974 at the young age of 48 after a brief illness.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav was a Member of the Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabhas during the years 1957-70 representing Bara Banki constituency of Uttar Pradesh during all the three terms. He was elected to Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha during the last Assembly elections and was Deputy Leader of the Opposition there. Shri Yadav took active part in student movements during his college days and was associated with the Students' Congress during the years 1946-51. A noted social worker and a lawyer, he worked among backward and Scheduled Caste people for the removal of social disparities and uplift of the down-trodden and rendered free legal advice to the poor. He was also keenly interested in the welfare of farmers. As a parliamentarian he was very active in championing the causes for which he had devoted his life. As man, he believed in simple living and he practised that throughout his life.

We deeply mourn the loss of this Distinguished friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

We may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

WELCOME TO NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr S. A. Whitehead, M. P., Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, and the hon. Members of the New Zealand Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other members of the delegation are:

1. Mr. B. P. MacDonell, M.P.
2. Mrs. E. E. McMillan, M.P.
3. Dr. G. A. Wall, M.P.
4. Mr. L. F. Sloane, M.P.
5. Mr. K R. Allen, M. P.
6. Mr. J. B. Bolger, M. P.
7. Mr. R. M. McKay, Secretary to the Delegation.

His Excellency, Mr Whitehead, is personally known to me for quite some time. The New Zealand Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was the first among the several Groups of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to propose my candidature for the Presidentship of the Inter-Parliamentary Council last year.

The delegates arrived on the 23rd November and will be in India till the 29th November. The delegates are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the people of New Zealand.

Meeting of International Agricultural Machinery Development Clinic

*182. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the International Agricultural Machinery Development Clinic was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the recommendations of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Government of India, in the Ministry of Agriculture, hosted the International Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Development Clinic sponsored by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 21st to 30th October 1974 The Clinic was attended by delegates from 19 under-developed and developing countries, representatives of International Organisation, Govt of India and State Govts. officials, Central Organisations, Institutions and Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements in India. The programme included technical sessions in Vigyan Bhavan, exhibition and demonstration session at I.A.R.I., technical visit session in and around Delhi and business session in Vigyan Bhavan. The main objectives of the Clinic were :

(a) Familiarisation of the growth and progress of the Indian equipment industry.

(b) To establish interaction and liaison with the industry.

(i) Promotion of technological collaboration and cooperation through transfer exchange of technology,

(ii) to identify and promote cooperative programmes of training, development research, market development and related programmes,

(iii) to develop strategies and programmes for continued cooperation,

(iv) promotion of bilateral trade in agricultural equipment.

The important recommendations of the Clinic are :—

1. Giving due considerations to the non-existance of facilities or inadequacy of the same, in different countries for a sound integrated programme on farm implements and machinery, it is recommended that the infra-structure and other facilities for:—

(i) Design, development and testing.

(ii) Repair, maintenance and servicing.

(iii) Local Manufacture.

(iv) Demonstration and Extension and

(v) Training.

be established or strengthened as per the list of specific countrywise projects finalised, and adequate funds be allocated in the National Plans of the respective countries. The UNIDO, UNDP assistance and cooperation of Govt.of India for effective realization of such projects, was was emphasised. In consultation with the Resident representatives of UNDP located in different countries and UNIDO technical experts, the projects may be finalised expeditiously and included in the country programmes for 1977—81.

2. In order to mobilise available modest financial resources, it is recommended for considerations of UNDI/UNIDO/Govt. of India for initiating co-operative activities, joint ventures, commercial collaborations and bi-lateral aids, etc. to such developing countries to make available, experienced personnel Instrumentation systems, production machinery, prototypes implements, technical literatures, design drawings, jigs and fixtures, standards, specifications and tect codes.

3. Different categories of training programmes, in well established agricultural engineering colleges, testing institutions, manufacturing firms, etc., on farm machinery production technology, testing and extension methods be organised.

4. UNIDO, may at the specific request of Governments concerned give a priority to the possibility of initiating projects under UNIDO voluntary contribution finances for establishment of Central Workshops and mobile units for repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery. Expert assistance may also be provided on priority basis under UNDP-UNIDO special industrial services finances to organise field evaluation of prototypes which may become available in different countries. In making such selections of experts a thorough knowledge of local problems and agricultural practices of the developing countries should be kept in mind.

5. In India a number of Agro Industries Corporations and Agro Service Centres have been established, to make available to farmers inputs, credits and other contractual services. India's experience and expertise in this endevour may be made available to the needy countries, which may be followed up by training programmes in India for personnel of other countries.

6. India produces several basic machine tools required for manufacture of agricultural tools and implements, and testing instruments. There is need for dissemination of knowledge and information among developing countries. Capabilities of different countries, in this respect should be assessed and make available to other needy countries.

7. There is an urgent need to establish, an International Technology Transfer Centre in agricultural machinery, with a view to prepare and provide drawings and designs, specification prototypes, production engineering services and urgent steps may be taken by UNIDO in this direction.

8. Close association may be established between the N.R.D.C.'s Research Institutions and professional agricultural engineering societies of different countries and India may give a lead in this regard.

9. In order to evaluate, adapt and introduce the implements and machines, identified at the exhibition held at I.A.R.I. Delhi and others in India and elsewhere in different participating countries, expeditiously supply of prototype samples (upto 10 in case of implements and 3-5 in case of machinery), with ISI Standards and other technical literature is considered very necessary. The clinic requests the Govt. of India to examine the feasibility for providing such assistance in view of its urgency and importance. These samples may be selected by a Govt. of India panel.

UNIDO is requested to provide expert assistance of about 6 man-months per country for the above programme and also promote visits of manufacturers of the respective countries. Training of 4—6 months may also be arranged by Govt. of India for technicians from developing countries in Indian factoies.

10. As a programme for 'In-plant Training' of personnel of developing countries is now under final consideration of UNIDO Gov of India may favourably consider providing of such training facilities in the last quarter of 1975.

11. In view of the importance of bio-gas plants in developing countries, UNIDO-UNDP may assist in the preparation of comprehensive technical paper, showing, the work done, present studies, future plans, technical specifications and techno-economic aspects.

The above study may be folowed up with a detailed project for establishing different sized plants. Training may also be provided on the above, for representatives from other developing countries.

12. Recognising the valuable contribution of this manufacturing clinic, it is strongly recommended that UNIDO-UNDP organise similar clinics in French speaking African countries at an appropriate time.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: It is a very detailed and long statement. From the statement, I find that mention has been made about technical developments and other technical things and necessarily about agricultural machinery. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, to benefit the small and marginal farmers, especially those landless persons who by occupying the land have got their patta and are in occupation of the land up to two to three acres, and who are the backbone of agricultural development and to provide them with the simple and ordinary tools which can best be utilised by them, any concrete measures are going to be taken or whether there is any plan for them.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Of course, I will reply, but I would ask for your protection, because this is an international clinic or conference attended by 19 countries and we acted as the host. Of course, one of the points that was discussed was, how the effective implements for the small farmers can be popularised in this part of the world. That was one of the points which was discussed.

SHRI D.K. PANDA: We have discussed so many problems, I need not go into them, and I need not elaborate all those things. I want to know what has been decided in that particular international meeting, especially to help the agriculturists in our developing countries including India, and what type of expertise and help from other developed countries you are going to get for our country in addition to whatever is already in existence. I want also to know whether they are going to help the small and marginal farmers and in that direction, what action or what steps are going to be taken. My question is very clear.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member perhaps has not gone through the material earlier. This conference was convened by us and there are many countries as compared to us, which have not developed up to our level. Therefore, our effort was, by convening this conference, to see how to help those countries which are less developed than us. This was the main thrust at the conference.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: He is reported to have made a statement, in the Economic Times, that India was following a policy of balanced and selective mechanisation of agricultural implements and so on because of the rise in the cost of fuel, to design and manufacture simple implements and tools which would be within the reach of small and marginal farmers. He made this statement in his concluding speech in that conference. My point is this; we are not going to develop machines only in air or on paper; there must be a specific direction. Are we having any plans to impart training to the small and marginal farmers? If there are no measures now, he can say that this would be done afterwards.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have plans, it is a very ambitious programme.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: This conference was held from 21st to 30th and 30th was in fact the concluding day. There is a

report in the Economic Times which says that tractors have gone out of the farmers reach. The price of indigenous tractors have almost doubled during the last 2½ years and the recent decontrol of tractor prices had come as a blessing in disguise to indigenous manufacturers. There are five major tractor manufacturers and there were three price hikes during the recent months. What measures are going to be taken to prevent the price rise and bring down the price so that the small and medium farmer can get tractors ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The price control order is administered by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Deptt. of Heavy Industry) and I would request the hon. Member to put the question to that Ministry.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: What is the function and objective of this international agricultural machinery development clinic and how far has it affected the developing countries, with what results ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Inspite of some our weaknesses we have succeeded in developing a very large number of simple instruments and machinery which could be used in relatively less developed countries. We wanted our experience to be imparted to them so that there may be technology transfer. Western countries have a very much advanced technology. So this technology is useful to under-developed countries We can give them something and many countries represented in this conference found it useful

श्री रामदेव सिंह मैं मानवीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसी क्लिनिक की बैठक के बाद ट्रैक्टर की कीमत को की कर देने के लिए आप को प्रेरणा मिली ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I should repeat again that the prices of tractors are administered by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Deptt of Heavy Industry).

वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन

183. **श्री ओंकार अग्रवाल :**
श्री वनमाली पटनायक :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत चार महीनों में वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन इसकी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि में कितने वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन किया गया ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The production was 78,000 tonnes as against the estimated requirement of 1 65 lakh tonnes.

श्री ओंकार अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जो हमारे देश में अभी वनस्पति घी बनाने के कारखाने हैं उन की कुल क्षमता कितनी है और हमारे देश में वनस्पति घी की जो कमी है और वे कारखाने अपना पूरा उत्पादन नहीं करते, उस से जबर्दस्त कमी हमारे देश में बन गई है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि कारखाने वालों से चूंकि अपना उत्पादन कम कर दिया है तो उनकी जो क्षमता है उस की कटौती कर के नये कारखाने लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जायें ताकि जो कमी हमारे देश में वनस्पति घी की हुई है उस की पूर्ति की जा सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हमारे देश में जो जो लाइसेंस्ड कैपेसिटी है वह 17 13 लाख टन है और जो इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है, जो कारखाने लग चुके हैं, जो उनकी कैपेसिटी 12 35 लाख टन है । यह सही है कि जो कुछ हमारा प्रोडक्शन है यह इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी से बहुत कम है । लेकिन इस की वजह यह नहीं है कि फैक्टरियां जानबूझकर नहीं चला रहे हैं बल्कि उनके सामने कुछ

दिक्कतें हैं। जो तेल की कीमतें हैं वह बहुत बढ़ गई हैं और जो कीमत फिक्स की जाती है उस से उतना उन को मिल नहीं पाता जितनी उनकी मांग हैं इसलिए व पूरा प्रोडक्शन नही करते।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : दूसरी चीज यह है कि बहुत दिनों से यह माग चली आ रही है कि बनस्पति घी में कोई रंग मिलाया जाये। पन्द्रह बीस वर्षों से यह बात चली आ रही है। क्या इतने दिनो में अभी तक कोई ऐसा रग ईजाद नही किया जा सका जो बनस्पति घी मे मिलाया जा सके जिस से उस का मिसयूज न हो सके ? जबकि हम ने इतनी प्रगति की है इतने दिनों मे क्या ऐसा रंग हमारे यहां नही मिल सका ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : नही, अभी तक गवर्नमेंट का कोई ऐसा इरादा नही है कि बनस्पति में कोई रग मिलाया जाय। यह दूसरी बात है कि बनस्पति बनस्पति के रंग मे काफी इख्तलाफ है क्यो कि जो बनस्पति बनता है उस में तरह तरह के तेल इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। मूगफली का तेल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, पाम आयल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और बिनौले का तेल डाला जाता है। पाम आयल या सोयाबीन का तेल मिलाया जाता है तो बनस्पति का भी रंग तरह तरह का हो जाता है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the 25th March 1974 there was a discussion on the floor of this House about the shortage of Dalda and particularly the circuit of Hindustan Lever, who are the biggest manufacturer of vanaspati. Then hon. Minister Shri F. A. Ahmed, who is the President now, assured the House that appropriate action would be taken against the Company and they would be persuaded to step up the production of vanaspati. At present their capacity is 260 tonnes per week while they are manufacturing hardly 50 tonnes a week. They have diverted the entire production to margarine, which gives a higher profit. Recently, the UP Government seized 23,000 tins of Dalda manufactured by the same company from their Meerut depot. I would like to know whether any action has been taken against them for flouting the Government's decision or orders to manufacture more vanaspati instead of ghee and, if so, what is the action ? Is it not a fact that a stage has come for the take-over of the Company in the larger interests of the country and the consumer ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसाकि मैंने अर्ज किया सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान लिवर ही नही, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में जितनी भी बनस्पति घी की फैक्टरिया लगी हुई हैं.... (व्यवधान).....और जवाब तो सुन लीजिए, उन की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 17 लाख टन से कुछ ऊपर है और प्रोडक्शन सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे करीब पौने चार लाख टन है। 20–25 परसेंट के करीब हिन्दुस्तान मे प्रोडक्शन है। उनके सामने मुश्किल यह है कि जो कीमत फिक्स की गई है उस कीमत में उन को तेल नही मिल पाता और बहुत सारी फैक्टरिया बन्द पड़ी है। उन मे से कुछ हम ने अपने कब्जे मे ले ली है, जैसे गणेश फ्लौर मिल की बनस्पति फैक्ट्री को मैं खुद देखने गया था, वह साल-डेढ़ साल से बन्द पड़ी थी और अब आप को जानकर खुशी होगी कि वह अपनी फुल कैपेसिटी पर काम कर रही है। अमृतसर में भी एक फैक्टरी हम ने ले ली है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान लीवर की जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I have your guidance, Sir ? I referred to the assurance given by Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed when he was the Food Minister.....

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I am on my legs. I am still speaking. Why can't the hon. Member have a little patience ?

It is true that the Hindustan Levers are not producing anywhere near their

installed capacity and that they are going out of the vanaspati business. If and when they do that and their conduct deserves taking over, we will not hesitate to do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question has not been answered.

What I said was that they are diverting a major portion of their production to Margarine which gives them a higher profit. In India, the people do not use Margarine. They use dalda. Whether it is a fact that they have diverted their production to Margarine instead of Dalda and, if so, what action has been taken.

The second part of my question was, whether it is a fact that 23,000 tins of dalda was seized at Meerut and, if so, what action has been taken against them.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: That case is, probably, *sub judice*. Sometime ago, it was *sub judice* and, I believe, it is till *sub-judice*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have paid Rs. 25 lakhs to Congress. We will see that the workers take over within six months.

श्री मूरचन्द डागा : हिन्दुस्तान मे बनस्पति घी के मामले मे कब तक आत्मनिभर हो जायेंगे ? क्या सरकार बनस्पति घी की कुछ नई फैक्ट्रीज खुद चलायेगी, क्योकि मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम मे घी का उपलब्ध करना बहुत जरूरी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि हमारे पास इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी बहुत ज्यादा है । देश को रिक्वायरमेंट 6 लाख टन भी हो जाये तो भी हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सकती है क्योकि हमारी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 17 लाख टन है । जो फैक्ट्रियां उत्पादन नही कर रही है, उन को हम ले रहे है । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है—असल दिक्कत यह है कि हम को काफी मिकदार मे तेल नही मिल रहा है, उस का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट पूरी कोशिश कर रही है । हमारी लाइसेंस्ड कैपेसिटी 17 लाख टन और इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 12 लाख टन होने के बावजूद भी हमे तेल नही मिल रहा है ।

DR. H. P. SHARMA: One of the important sources for making up the shortage of raw oil for the manufacture of vanaspati is through the import of palm oil. A news-item appeared a couple of days ago that a substantial amount of imported palm oil was lying at the port and that it was lying there for months. How does the Government explain that, on the one hand, the imported palm oil is lying at the port and, on the other hand, for want of clearance, the vanaspati industry is suffering?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is correct that about 3000 tonnes of palm oil is lying at the port There was some difficulty about import/excise duty. That is being sorted out. It has been lying there for a few months.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, apart from their most adamant and unfair attitude to the workers, is it or is it not a fact that Margarine contains more moisture and whether there is any price control on Margarine ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There is no price control on the price of Margarine. Margarine contains moisture and so does butter

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has butter to do with that ? I have asked, as between dalda and Margarine, whether Margarine contains more water or more moisture and whether there is a price control on Margarine.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे यहा तेल के उत्पादन के अभाव के कारण कमी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं

पिछडेड़ सालों में जो डालडा के दाम बढ़े हैं, जिसे आप ने अपने आदेशों के द्वारा बढ़ाया है और जो पिछले वर्ष 6 रुपये 20 पैसे किलो बिक रहा था, इस समय 13 रुपये 40 पैसे किलो बिक रहा है--इन दामों के बढ़ने का मूल कारण क्या है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि फैक्ट्री वाले बिल कुछ बनाते हैं और पैसा कुछ और लेते है---क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आप को मिली है ? क्या आप इस बात को जानते है कि तेल निर्माताओं ने डालडा की फैक्ट्री लगाने के लाइसेंस आप से मांगे हैं, यदि यह सही है तो ऐसे कितने कैसेज आप के पास पड़े हुए हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कीमतें जो बढ़ती हैं। उस के लिये एक फरमूला है और उसी के तहत बढ़ाई जाती है । वनस्पति में 80 प्रतिशत कन्टेन्ट तेल का होता है, इस लिये अगर तेल की कीमत बढ़ती है तो जरूरी बात है कि वनस्पति की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी । पहले हम तेल इम्पोर्ट कर के इन फैक्ट्रियों को दिया करते थे ताकि कीमतें नीचे रख सकें । लेकिन अब जून से इम्पोर्टेड आयल नहीं दे रहे है, इस लिये कीमतें बढ़ी हैं । शिकायतें--कभी कभी मिलती हैं कि माल-डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंन्ट उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तेल निर्माताओं ने डालडा बनाने के लिये आप से लाइसेंस मांगे है --उन का क्या हुआ ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हमने पहले ही बहुत लाइसेंस दिये हुए है ।

श्री अचल सिंह सेठ : डालडा बनाने में मूंगफली के तेल के बजाय तिल का तेल (मीठा तेल) क्या इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : तिल का भी उस में डाला जाता है ।

वेश्यावृत्ति का उन्मूलन

*184. **श्री चूनाचन्द डाना :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश मे वेश्यावृत्ति के उन्मूलन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में सरकार के प्रयास सफल रहे है अथवा नहीं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे मे सरकार का विचार और क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम)

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण-पत्र सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

वेश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए मुख्य कानूनी साधन स्त्रियों और लड़कियों मे अनैतिक पथन दमन अधिनियम, 1956 है जिसे 30 दिसम्बर, 1956 को अधिनियमित किया गया था । इस अधिनियम में निम्नलिखित को दण्डनीय बना कर वाणिज्य रुप मे चलने वाली वेश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए उपबन्ध किए गए हैं --

(1) वेश्यालय रखना तथा किसी भवन का वेश्यालय के रुप मे उपयोग करना ,

(2) वेश्यावृत्ति की कमाई पर जीना

(3) वेश्यावृत्ति के प्रयोजन के लिए किसी स्त्री या लड़की को प्राप्त करना, प्रेरित करना या ले जाना,

(4) किसी ऐसे भवन मे किसी स्त्री या लड़की को रोके रखना जहां वेश्यावृत्ति होती हो

(5) सार्वजनिक स्थानों में अथवा उनके आसपास वेश्यावृत्ति का आचरण करना, तथा

(6) वेश्यावृत्ति के प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रलोभन देना ।

इस अधिनियम में नैतिक खतरे में पड़ी स्त्रियों और लड़कियों के बचाव तथा जिनका उद्धार किया गया है उनके पुनर्वास हेतु संरक्षण गृहों और सुधार संस्थाओं की स्थापना के लिए भी उपबन्ध किया गया है । जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से अधिनियम में गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है, जिन में संबंधित इलाकों के प्रमुख समाज कल्याण कार्यकर्ता होंगे जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधों के साथ निपटने के लिए नियुक्त किए गए विशेष पुलिस अधिकारियों को सलाह देंगी ।

2 वेश्यावृत्ति की सामाजिक बुराई से मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार स्वयंसेवी प्रयत्नों को भी सहयोग देती है । भारत में सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी एसोसिएशन नई दिल्ली को इस सम्बन्ध में निवारक और पुनर्वासी कार्यक्रमों जैसे अल्प-'वास गृहों', उद्धार गृहों तथा दिल्ली में एक परिवार जीवन सम्थान की स्थापना के लिए लगभग 1 5 लाख रुपए की वार्षिक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

3 इसके अतिरिक्त गरीब और निराश्रित स्त्रियों को सहायता देने तथा उन्हें अपने पांवों पर खड़े होने लायक बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के जरिए अनेक सामाजिक-आर्थिक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है । बोर्ड उन गरीब लड़कियों के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने में भी स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता देता है जिन्हें वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण अपना अध्ययन छोड़ देना पड़ता है ।

4 यद्यपि इस प्रकार की समस्या के संबंध में ठीक ठीक आंकड़े एकत्रित करना कठिन है तो भी विश्वास किया जाता है कि अपनाए गए कानूनी नियन्त्रणों तथा शैक्षिक और सामाजिक उपायों से स्त्रियों में अनैतिक व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य रूप में चलाई जा रही बुराई के अन्य रूपों को समस्या को नियन्त्रित किया जा सका है ।

5 स्त्रियों और लड़कियों में अनैतिक पणन दमन अधिनियम, 1956 को लागू करने में प्रक्रियात्मक कठिनाईयों को दूर करने तथा संस्थागत और गैर-संस्थागत सेवाओं को और मजबूत करने के लिए इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विधि आयोग द्वारा सक्रीय विचार किया जा रहा है ।

6. पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान आदिवासी, पिछड़े और गंदे इलाकों में, जहां स्त्रियों की रहने सहने की परिस्थितियां विशेष रूप में कठिन हैं स्त्रियों के लिए विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार किया जाएगा । राज्यों में सामाजिक और नैतिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों को तेज करने का भी विचार है । आशा है कि इससे स्थिति में और सुधार होगा ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय अब ये उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो कह देते हैं कि विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आप ने सवाल ही इस किस्म का किया है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि सार्वजनिक स्थानों में वेश्यावृत्ति रोकने का तो आप ने प्रयास किया है लेकिन जो प्राइवेट जगहों पर वेश्यावृत्ति हो रही है उन के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? इस के लिये कई बार एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी में

अपनी आब्जेरवेशन्ज आप को भेजी हैं, 1971 में भी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने कहा था,—

"The Committee would urge upon the Government to finalise the decisions on the recommendations by the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act Amendment Committee to make the existing Act more effective in curbing this evil practice and to bring forth an amending Bill before Parliament at an early date."

1971 में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की इस आब्जेरवेशन को ध्यान में रखते हुए चार सालों के अन्दर आपने उस बिल को अमेण्डमेंट के लिये सदन के सामने क्यों नहीं रखा ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : यह बात सही है कि सप्रेशन आफ़ इम्मारल ट्रेफिक एक्ट में बहुत सी खामियां हैं, जिनकी ओर राज्य सरकारों और अन्य संस्थाओं ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है। विधि आयोग के सामने इस समय यह सारा मामला विचाराधीन है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विचाराधीन होने का भी पीरियड चार साल का होता है? क्या आप को मालूम है कि इस समय जो सप्रेशन आफ़ इम्मारल ट्रेफिक एक्ट बना हुआ है उस में तीन बातों के बारे में आप के अफसरों ने बार-बार आप को लिखा है और आप से परामर्श भी किया है—इस में तीन बातों की कमी है--पहली—यह है कि उस में—

Woman should be as witness

यह एक बड़ा भारी सामाजिक दोष है – उस के अन्दर यह कहा था

"A woman citizen is rquired to be an evidence at the time of raiding the brothal.."

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है—

"It is not possible...."

वूमेन को आपने गवाह के रूप में क्यों रखा ?

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि जो एन्फोर्समेन्ट आफिसर्ज हों, वे ऊंचे दर्जे के हों—उस के अन्दर इस समय आर्डिनरी एस० एच० ओ० या सब-इंस्पैक्टर को रख देते हैं । उस में यह भी कहा है कि जो प्रोहिबेट मकान हो, उस में घुसने के लिये आप इजाजत नहीं देते हैं । आप के गवर्नमेन्ट अफसरों ने कई बार इस के बारे में आप से शिकायतें की हैं—इन सब दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया है कि जो प्रैजेन्ट एक्ट है उस में बहुत सी खामियां हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने जिन कमियों का जिक्र किया है, 1968 में हम ने जो कमैंटी एप्वाइन्ट की थी, वह भी इन बातों के सामने लाई थी । जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, इस समय यह सारा मामला ला-कमीशन के विचाराधीन है ।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: As is quite understood, women have to tread on this path because of poor economic condition and it is due to lot of unemployment and starvation in this section also Sir, the world over this year 1575 is being celebrated as women's year. Does the Government think that special programmes and steps should be taken to give employment to women as citizens of this country and help also to solve this problem?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Suggestion for action.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: My question is supplementary actually to the previous question. I would like to know what is the experience of the Government in the implementation of the Act. Does the Government feel that by enacting this they will be able to solve this social evil or do they feel that the preconditions are the economic rehabilitating of these morally-fallen, rather than the Act of Parliament? How do the Government propose to deal with this problem in future?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं वर्तमान कानून में खामियां हैं, और वेश्यावृत्ति एक सामाजिक बुराई है, इस को केवल सरकार द्वारा बनाये हुए कानून से नियंत्रित या दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। इस सम्बन्ध में जब तक समाज और नागरिकों का सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा तब तक यह बुराई दूर नहीं हो सकती। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार प्रयत्नशील है, खास कर के जो स्वयंसेवी संस्थायें हैं उन को अधिक से अधिक अनुदान देकर और कानून में जो कमियां हैं उन को दूर कर के इस बुराई को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What about the economic rehabilitation? That was my question.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : चौथी योजना में भी बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं, मार्च 1974 तक 1442 कंडेम्ड कोर्स शुरू किये गये जिन में 34 लाख 4 हजार महिलाओं को ऐनरोल किया गया और 25 हजार महिलाओं ने इस कोर्स को पूरा किया है। पांचवी योजना में कुछ यूनिट और बढ़ाने का विचार है। इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जितने भी फोर्सेज हैं उन में उन को रोजगार मिले और बुराई को भी रोका जाय, इस ओर हम लगे हुए हैं। रोजगार के साथ साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का भी प्रावधान है।

श्री स्वामी अछूतानन्द जी : वेश्यावृत्ति बहुत ही घृणित काम है, दुनिया के सारे मजहबों में विवाह पद्धति है और यह सब से बड़ा कानून है। यह वेश्यावृत्ति विवाह पद्धति के कानून को तोड़ती है, इसलिये वेश्याओं के लिये कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिये और जितने वेश्यागामी हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी अधिकारी हों या पार्टियों के लोग, उन को भी कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिये, उन को निकाल कर बाहर किया जाय। अगर हमारी सरकार में अच्छे आदमी हों तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि यह बुराई दूर न हो।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव विचारणीय है।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there exist red-light areas in places like Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, Gaya, Lucknow and other places?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, I could not follow the question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि बड़े बड़े स्थानों में जो कोठे चल रहे हैं यह पुलिस थानों के अन्तर्गत होते हैं और उन थानों की अपनी मावारी बंधी होती है, पुलिस के अधिकारियों को मालूम होता है। तो क्या उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार आप करते हैं? आप ने कहा है कि इन की संख्या एकत्रित करने में कठिनाई है। जब आप तस्करों के आंकड़े एकत्रित कर सकते हैं तो यह आंकड़े एकत्रित करने में क्या दिक्कत है? आप ने कहा है कि स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से परिवर्तन लाने का विचार कर रहे हैं, तो प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्चा आप इन सस्थाओं पर करते हैं?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पुलिस के संरक्षण में यह कार्य होते हैं, यह बात गलत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं, पुलिस ने पकडा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संख्या देने में क्या आपत्ति है जब कि तस्करों को संख्या आप एकत्रित कर सकते है?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Parashar,. I am sorry Mr. Kachwai, I have already called Prof. Parashar.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Associations for Development of Languages

*185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will he Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pased to [refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 2079 on the 6th August, 1973 and Starred Question No. 4 on the 22nd July, 1974 regarding assistance for promotion of Indian languages and state:

(a) the names of the voluntary associations working in the field of the development of regional languages and modern Indian Languages (recognised as well as un-recognised); and

(b) the amount of financial assistance given to each of hese [associations during the financial year 1974-75?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture (Shri D.P. Yadav): (a) and (b). Government are implementing two schemes of assistance for voluntary associations working for the promotion of Hindi and for the promotion of other Modern Indian Languages. The voluntary associations/institutions which have so far received financial assistance under these schemes during the current financial year have been listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House and some other applications are under consideration. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8560 /74]. Government do not, however, have full information about those voluntary associations which have not sought financial assistance from them.

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि किस आधार पर यह अनुदान दिया जाता है और इस की प्रणाली क्या है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, उपयोगिता आधार है और हमारे मंत्रालय में मैं जब प्रार्थना-पत्र आते हैं तो एक विशेषज्ञ समिति बैठ कर जांच करती है।

श्री नारायण चन्द पाराशर. आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि हिन्दी को छोड़कर बाकी जो भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये सहायता दी गई है वह हिन्दी को दी गई सहायता से बहुत कम है। तो क्या इस के लिये निश्चित धनराशि है जिन में से सहायता दी जाती है, या जितने प्रकार के प्रार्थना-पत्र आते हैं उन सब को दी जाती है, या किसी निश्चित समय पर प्रार्थना-पत्र मंगाने के लिये समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव. अध्यक्ष जी, देश में यह भाव न फैले कि अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील नहीं हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रत्येक भाषा जो हमारे संविधान में रिकग्नाइज्ड है उस के विकास के लिये चौथी योजना में एक, एक करोड़ रुपया विकास के लिये दिया गया था। यह जो स्वयं सेवी संस्थायें हैं जो भाषाओं के विकास के लिए कार्य करती हैं उनको हम देते हैं। यह बहुत अधिक राशि तो नहीं है। आठ दस लाख के करीब यह राशि होगी।

श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिए कुछ पैसा दिया गया है मदद के तौर पर। यह विवाद छिड़ रहा है कि हिन्दी को ज्यादा पैसे मिले और गैर हिन्दी भाषाओं को कम। लेकिन क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि—भारतीय भाषाएं रुपये की कम भूखी हैं और रुतबे की ज्यादा भूखी हैं ? आज भी भारतीय भाषाओं का रुतबा किसी विदेशी भाषा के मुकाबले में नीचा ही है। कलैक्ट्री, इंजीनियरी, कप्तानी आदि के सब इम्तहान विदेशी भाषा में होते हैं। क्या भारतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिए इस रुतबे की भूख को भी खत्म करने

के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव . बच्चे का मैं मतलब नहीं समझ सका हूं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर मिश्र · भारतीय भाषायें भिखारी नहीं है कि कटोरा ले कर पैसा मांगती फिरे । वे अपने रुतबे की मांग कर रही हैं । वे इज्जत चाहती हैं जो आज खतरे में हैं और जो उनको नहीं मिल रही है । यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हू कि किसी भाषा का विकास पैसे की कमी के कारण नहीं रुकने दिया जाएगा और जो भी संस्थायें सरकारी या गैर सरकारी हैं, वे हमारे पास आएंगी तो हम यथासम्भव उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I want to know whether any of the modern Indian languages which do not find place in the 8th schedule have also been given assistance by the Government? If so, which of such languages have been given assistance by the Government so far?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : The modern Indian languages which do not find place in the 8th schedule like Maithali, English, Rajasthani, Dogri and Manipuri have been given assistance. Whether applications have been received from the voluntary organisations have been given assistance.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के साथ हिन्दी का कोई समनस्य नहीं है । हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा है और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का अपना दर्जा है । हिन्दी के साथ साथ इन भाषाओं को भी उनका हक मिलना चाहिये । इनके लिए सरकार बराबर प्रयत्नशील भी रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को सरकार ने पिछले दिनों अनुदान दिया है उन्होंने उसका सदुपयोग किया है दुरुपयोग किया है ? क्या इसकी जांच भी सरकार ने कराई है यदि हां तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन किन संस्थाओं ने इस रुपये का दुरूपयोग किया है और किन किन संस्थाओं के अनुदान को बन्द किया गया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव किसी संस्था को हम पैसा देते हैं तो उसका जब तक चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट द्वारा आडिट नहीं हो जाता है हम उसको दूसरी बार पैसा नहीं देते हैं । इन स्वय सेवी संस्थाओं का एक संघ भी बना हुआ है जो हम को इन संस्थाओं के बारे में राय देता रहता है कि कौन काम कर रही हैं, कौन नहीं . .

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह जिन संस्थाओं को अपने अनुदान दिए हैं क्या सभी ने आपको अपने हिसाब दे दिए हैं या कुछ ऐसी संस्थायें भी है जिन्होंने हिसाब नहीं दिया है ? उनके ऊपर कुछ चार्ज है फिर भी आपने उनको अनुदान दिया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव . मैं इसकी जांच करवा लूंगा ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: चौथी योजना में विदेशी भाषा पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है और विदेशी भाषाओं में अंग्रेजी के अलावा भी कोई भाषा है ? हिन्दी पर कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

श्री डी० पी०यादव . विदेशी भाषाओं की सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अच्छी भाषायें है उनके विकास के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों में काफी प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव · मैंने प्रश्न किया है कि विदेशी भाषाओं के ऊपर चौथी योजना में कितने पैसे खर्च किए गए हैं हिन्दी के ऊपर कितना किया गया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह एक विशेष प्रश्न है । उसका नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भाषाओं के विकास की बात है, कोई भी भाषा हो, हिन्दी हो या विदेशी भाषा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं तो नोटिस दे दें ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो उत्तर उन्होंने दिया है उसी से यह पैदा होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पैदा उससे बड़ी चेंबें हो सकती है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसे उत्तर न दिया करें जिससे इस तरह के सवाल पैदा हों ।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Since all the regional languages should be developed along with Hindi which is our national language, may I know from the hon. Minister in the Fifth Plan a certain amount would be earmarked for the development of the regional languages ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It is a suggestion. Government will be happy to keep this in mind in the Fifth Plan also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What steps are Government going to take for the promotion of Oriya and Nepali languages in the Fifth Plan ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Does this arise ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER. It is written in brackets in part (a) 'recognised as well as unrecognised'. Therefore, it is relevant.

Shri D. P. YADAV: Oriya is one of the languages recognised in the Eighth Schedule. Whatever assistance has been given to other languages for development in the Fourth Plan, if there is some remaining portion, we shall try to help in the Fifth Plan also. As regards Nepali, I could not say just now, but so far as I remember, it is under consideration by the Sahitya Akademi. This is not a body which can direct the Government to do everything for those languages. We are concerned mainly with languages listed in the Eighth Schedule.

श्री सारखंड राय : सरकार द्वारा किसी भाषा को जब सहायता दी जाती है तब क्या उस भाषा को बोलने वालों की संख्या को भी देखा जाता है और क्षेत्र विशेष का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है या नहीं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यह प्रश्न उससे उठता है । अमिस्टेंस ट् वालेंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशंज का यह सवाल है । पूरी लेंगएज का इश्यू उन्होंने उठाया है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अवधी के प्रोत्साहन के लिए भी कुछ किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री एम० एम० पुरती ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ उत्तर नहीं दिया है। कम से कम वह कह दें कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । यह कहने में वह शरमा क्यों रहे है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अवधी तो हिन्दी की सहेली है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर भाषा के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को यही जानकारी है कि हिन्दी और अवधी एक ही है, तो कैसे उसकी प्रगति होगी ?

Smuggling of Foodgrains from Meghalaya to Assam and Bangladesh

*186. **SHRI M.S. PURTY**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received information to the effect

that truckloads of foodgrains are being smuggled from the Khasi hills district of Meghalaya into scarcity hit areas Assam and other neighbouring areas and Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) According to the information received from the Government of Meghalaya, it is not correct to say that truckloads of foodgrains are being smuggled from Khasi Hills. District authorities are vigilant and have check gat suitable places to prevent any such smuggling.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives for sugar mills to take up Processing of sugarbeet

*187. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme of incentives for sugar mills which may take up processing of sugarbeet in addition to sugarcane ; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) *and* (b) No, Sir. The Government have, however, set up a committee, *inter alia*, to examine the need for grant of incentives to the industry for manufacturing sugar from beet.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such a Committee has met so far, and if so, what its recommendations are.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The Committee has met only once and it has not yet submitted its report.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : How long will it take ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : It is difficult to say how long it will take, but it has held only one meeting.

राज्यों को खाद्यान्न की मांग

189. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
श्री बी० एन० रेड्डी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन महीनों में प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी खाद्यान्न की मांग की है तथा वह मांग कितने प्रतिशत पूरी की गई है; और

(ख) कम सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P.SHINDE) (a) *and* (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) *and* (b) • Allotments of foodgrains are made to the States from the Central Pool every month after taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool, relative needs of the States, local market availability, price position, past level of consumption and other relevant factors.

A statement showing the demands received from State Government and the extent to which the demands were met during the last 3 months is attached.

Statement

DEMAND AND ALLOTMENT OF FOODGRAINS FROM CENTRAL POOL TO STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING AUGUST TO OCTOBER, 1974.

S.No.	States	Demand for August to October, 1974.	Allotment for August to October 1974.	Allotment as % of Demand
1	2	3	4	5
	(*In '000 tonnes*)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	48·0	19·5	40·6
2	Assam	95·0	45·1	47·5
3	Bihar	265·0	165·0	62·3
4	Gujarat	525·0	186·0	35·4
5	Haryana	60.0	40.0	66·6
6	Himachal Pradesh	18·0	18·0	100·0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	62·0	57·0	91 9
8	Karnataka	75·0	55·0	73·3
9	Kerala	386·2	268·0	69·9
10	Madhya Pradesh	41·0	30·0	73·2
11	Maharashtra	490·0	371·6	75·8
12	Manipur	9·0	8·5	94·4
13	Meghalaya	18·0	18·0	100·0
14	Nagaland	8·5	6·9	81·2
15	Orissa	95·5	47·3	49·5
16	Punjab	70·0	65·0	92·9
17	Rajasthan	98·0	63·5	64·6
18	Tamilnadu	25·0	24·0	96·0
19	Tripura	12·0	9·0	75·0
20	Uttar Pradesh	187·0	112·0	59·9
21	West Bengal	530·0	373·0	70·4
22	Andamans and Nicobar Island	4·1	3.5	85·4
23	Arunachal Pradesh	4·75	4·2	88·4
24	Chandigarh	20·5	7·5	14 5

1	2	3	4	5
25	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1·5	1·2	80·0
26	Delhi	117·0	117·0	100·0
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	20·1	14·3	71·1
28	Mizoram	10·6	6·6	62·3
29	Pondicherry	1·64	1·64	100·0
	TOTAL :	3290·39	2132·14	64·8

N.B: Specific demands were not received from some of the State Governments during this period.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, उस में बताया गया है कि विभिन्न 29 राज्यों की ओर से खाद्यान्न की कितनी मांग की गई है और उन को कितने खाद्यान्न दिये गये हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा गया है कि किस राज्य में कितना अधिक सूखा पड़ा है । खाद्यान्नों का एलाटमेंट करने के बारे में क्या क्राइटेरिया रखे गये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The production prospect and drought situation is one of the relevant factors taken into consideration while making allotment of foodgrains to the State Governments.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मध्य प्रदेश में सब से अधिक सूखा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दोबारा यह मांग की है कि अभी तक उस को जितना खाद्यान्न एलाट किया गया है, वह पूरा नहीं होने वाला है, इस लिए उस को और खाद्यान्न दिया जाये ; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है । क्या सरकार उस को और अधिक क्वोटा देने वाली है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That has been mentioned in the statement. The demands of the State Governments including the demand of the Madhya Pradesh Government have been mentioned there.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार का विचार है कि विभिन्न स्टेट्स को उनकी जरूरत के मुताबिक खाद्यान्न का क्वोटा दिया जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि खाद्यान्नों के एलाटमेंट के लिए सरकार ने क्या सिद्धांत निश्चित किया है । क्या खाद्यान्नों का एलाटमेंट स्टेटस की रेक्वायरमेंट के आधार पर किया गया है, या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्य सिद्धांत भी तय किये गये है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : While making the allotment, the first point we take into consideration is the availability and the level of the central stocks. Then we also take into consideration the production prospects in the respective States, whether the State is deficit or surplus and what has been the pattern of normal distribution. The impression that these things are done arbitrarily is not correct.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that the Government of U.P. have asked for some additional quota for meeting the requirements of famine conditions in some of the Eastern districts, in Bundel-

khand of What was the demand of the U.P. Government and how much had been allotted ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry the hon. Member has not read the statement. I have said that during the last three months the U.P. Government had asked for 1,87,000 tonnes and 59 per cent of the demand had been met.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have read that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have not given according to the demand. The total demand of the State Governments is much in excess. So we arrive at some judgment and we make allotments on the basis of our own judgment ....*(Interruptions)*

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने अकाल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र से अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न क्वोटे की मांग की है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने कितने खाद्यान्न क्वोट की मांग की है और क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार कर के उस की स्वीकृति दे दी है या नहीं अगर नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Rajasthan Government asked for 98,000 tonnes and we allotted 64,000 tonnes.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : सरकारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह निर्विवाद रूप से और निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है कि देश में बाढ़ और सूखे से बिहार की सर्वाधिक क्षति हुई है। इस बात को ध्यान मे रखते हुए क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या बिहार सरकार की खाद्यान्त की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष कदम उठाया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In normal years we have never been willing to give such large quantities but this year we are giving monthly 70,000 tonnes of foodgrains to Bihar.

श्री रामकंवर : राजस्थान सरकार ने 92 हजार टन खाद्यान्न की मांग की थी और उस को 64 हजार टन खाद्यान्न दिया जा चुका है। वहां अधिक सूखा होने के बावजूद किसानों से लेवी वसूल की गई थी। वह अच्छा अनाज तो बाहर भेज दिया जाता है और बाहर का अनाज वहां भेजा जाता है। और जो गांव के लोग हैं वे बिलकुल अनाज के लिए तरस रहे हैं। उन की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई शिकायत आई है कि गांवों में और छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में अनाज का वितरण नहीं हो पा रहा है और अच्छे-अच्छे शहरों में भी यही हालत है, वहां भी अनाज को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : In Western Rajasthan there was a failure of rain and consequent loss to khariff crop. The rest of Rajasthan received very good rainfall during September-October period and so the rabi prospects are very good. So, it will go a long way in ameliorating the condition.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to draw the attention of the Minister to a statement issued by the West Bengal Congress President, Shri Mitra, that in one district alone 1,000 people have died of starvation and the famine conditions are still prevailing in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulea and the northern district of Jalpaiguri. What steps will the Government take to meet the deficit of West Bengal, as mentioned by the West Bengal Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are aware of the difficult situation of West Bengal. But the crop prospects there are fairly good. We are giving them 1,45,000 tonnes per month. The statement attributed to the State Congress President, Shri Mitra, is not corroborated by him. He has sent me a telegram that the statement attributed to him is not correct.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fall in Recovery of Sugar

*188. SHRI M.R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average recovery of sugar has come down in the past decade since the price of sugarcane was linked to recovery ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor: and

(c) what action the Government propose to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c) Since 1962-63 when the sugarcane price was linked to recovery, the annual all-India weighted average figures of recovery have fluctuated from year to year within limits, depending upon various factors, such as climatic conditions, incidence of pests and diseases, duration of the season, varieties of cane grown by the growers, etc. No pattern of steady fall in recovery is discernible which can be attributed to the decision to link sugarcane prices to recovery.

Control over Price of Refined oil and Vegetable Butter

*191. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state: (a) whether in view of the fact that Government have control over the price of Vanaspati, Government propose to control the price of refined oil and vegetable butter also ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No such proposal is presently under Government's consideration.

Resignations of Vice-Chancellors of Universities

*192. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities have resigned during 1973 and 1974 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No Vice-Chancellor of a Central University resigned during 1973. The Vice-Chancellors of Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University resigned during 1974, the former for taking up another post and the latter for returning to full time teaching.

Losses due to floods in States

*193 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise losses suffered this year due to floods ;

(b) the schemes implemented for controlling floods and the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) the areas for which the Central Government have provided assistance for immediate relief work and the amount of assistance provided in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See No. LT-8561/74.*]

Malnutrition among Pre-school Children

*194. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in a local daily dated the 1st November, 1974 under the caption 'Malnutrition among pre-school children in India ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in library. *See No. LT-8562/74*]

Project Report on Bansagar Dam

*195. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether direction has been issued by the Centre to the Madhya Pradesh Government to go slow in submitting the revised project report to the Central Government on Bansagar Dam ; and

(b) if not, the period by which the project report is likely to be ready ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The revised project report for Bansagar Dam was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in September, 1974 and is at present under technical examination.

Setting Up of A University at Rohtak

*196. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. has decided to set up a University at Rohtak, Haryana; and

(b) if so, the reasons for revising the earlier decision to set up no more Universities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) : Universities in India are established under an Act of a State Legislature or that of the Parliament, and not by the University Grants Commission. However, a proposal of the Government of Haryana to establish a University at Rohtak was considered by the Commission in its meeting held on August 12, 1974. The Commission was not in favour of the State having a University at Rohtak. The State Government has requested the Commission to re-consider pi

Procurement Target of Wheat and Rice For 1974-75

*197. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target of food procurement for both wheat and rice for 1974-75,

(b) the results of the procurement: and

(c) the steps taken to make procurement effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No target has been fixed for the procurement of wheat during Rabi 1974-75. As regards rice, the Kharif Marketing

cis on 1974-75, has just started, and the targets of procurement in different States are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) The procurement of wheat during the Rabi Marketing Season 1974-75 has so far been 18.62 lakh tonnes. The procurement of rice during the current kharif marketing season is 4.25 lakh tonnes as per information available upto 23-11-74.

(c) The steps taken for intensifying procurement include price incentive to farmers, direct purchases from cultivators, linking of procurement with distribution of fertilisers and other essential commodities, levy on producers/millers, imposition of stocking limits on producers/traders etc.

India's Participation in World Food Conference

*198. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state : (a) whether the Government will participate in the coming World Food Conference being arranged by F.A.O., and

(b) if so, the special features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). The Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation attended the World Food Conference convened by the United Nations and held at Rome from 5th to 16th November, 1974. The Minister attended the sessions upto the 12th November, 1974.

The agenda for the World Food Conference discussed through three committees included the following items:

First Committee:

(1) Measures for increasing food production in developing countries within the wider framework of development.

(2) Measures for increasing food production in developed countries.

(3) Policies and programmes for improving consumption patterns in all countries, tries, and aiming at ensuring adequate availability of food in developing countries, particularly to vulnerable groups.

Second Committee:

(4) Strengthening of world food security through measures including *inter-alia* a better early warning and food information system, more effective national and international stock-holding policies and improved arrangements for emergency relief and food aid.

(5) Arrangements for follow-up action, including appropriate operational machinery on recommendations or resolutions of the Conference.

Third Committee:

(6) Specific objectives and measures in the area of international trade and adjustment which are relevant to the food problem, including measures toward stabilisation, and expansion of markets for exports from developing countries.

Arising from the work of the First Committee, 14 resolutions were adopted covering a wide range of problems in agricultural and rural development. One of the resolutions introduced by India related to scientific water management, irrigation, drainage and flood control. An important outcome of the deliberations on agricultural development was the decision to request the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene urgently a meeting of all interested countries to work out the details of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, which would help to generate additional resources for projects primarily intended for increasing food production in the developing countries. Three resolutions were adopted based on the work of the Second Committee and these dealt with the establishment of a global information and early warning

system of food and agriculture, an international undertaking on world food security and an improved policy for food aid. The resolution arising from the work of the Third Committee clearly established the inter-relationship between the World Food problem and international trade and called upon the governments of all countries and international organisations to give the highest possible priority and the most favourable terms of trade to the least developed as well as developing countries most seriously affected by economic crisis.

In order to ensure a prompt follow-up of the recommendations of the Conference and to generate continuous attention to world food problems at the highest political level, the Conference recommended the establishment of a World Food Council under the United Nations. In addition, a Committee on World Food Security will be established as a Standing Committee of the F.A.O. Council. The inter-governmental committee of the World Food Programme will be reconstituted so as to help, evolve and coordinate short term and long term food aid policies recommended by the Conference. Finally, the Conference adopted a declaration on the eradication of hunger and set a time target of ten years for eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the world.

Several of the proposals finally adopted by the Conference such as the creation of a high-level political body under the United Nations General Assembly (now named World Food Council), immediate attention to World Food Security through the creation of adequate national reserves, steps towards ensuring food aid of at least 10 million tonnes per year beginning from 1975, generation of substantial additional resources for stepping up agricultural production in developing countries through an expansion of the area under irrigation are all of considerable interest of India. The Indian delegation played an important role in the formulation and adoption of the resolutions relating to the World Food Council, International Fund for Agricultural Development and generating additional resources for irrigation. If all the Conference proposals are implemented speedily, arrangements for timely food supply in case of emergencies and provision of substantially increased assistance for agricultural development are likely to be forthcoming.

Cashew Cultivation Scheme in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

*199. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashew Plantation Scheme of the Maharashtra Government undertaken with Central assistance in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra has generally failed, if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether the peasants whose lands are under the cashew cultivation scheme are threatened with confiscation of their property for their failure to pay the arrears even when the cashew cultivation has failed; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to advise the Maharashtra Government not to resort to such unjust and repressive measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No cashew plantation scheme with Central assistance is in operation in Maharashtra. The State Government has reported that there has been no failure of the cashew plantation scheme undertaken by it as State Sector Scheme.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Affidavits Filed by the Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

*200. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of affidavits filed by the Members of the Delhi School

Teachers Cooperative House Building Society till date in response to Delhi Administration (Coop. Department) Notice No. F. 954(H)/42, dated the 2nd March, 1974; and

(b) whether it is a fact that only some selected members were called by the Assistant Registrar (Audit) Co-operative Societies for verification and if so, the total number of such persons and the reasons for not calling the remaining ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 1,482 affidavits have been received upto 18th November, 1974.

(b) Only such persons, numbering 569, were called for verification who had not furnished complete particulars in their affidavits or had given details which did not tally with the Audit Report received on 27th August, 1967.

Pronouncement by Prime Minister on Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

*201. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the 1972 election campaign the Prime Minister declared in several public meetings that India had finally become self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains;

(b) whether in these election rallies she also said that for the first time after a gap of nearly 70 years India is in a position to become a net exporter of foodgrains;

(c) what was the basis for these optimistic pronouncements by the Prime Minister; and

(d) whether these pronouncements are likely to be turned into hard facts in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). In view of the facts (i) that a very substantial increase in the output of foodgrains had been achieved from a peak level of 89.4 million tonnes in 1964-65, *i.e.* the best year before the adoption of the New Agricultural Strategy, to 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71 and (ii) that millions of refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangla Desh, were supplied food rations largely from the resources built up in the country, the Prime Minister had, high lighted the country's success in achieving self-reliance. At that time certain quantities were also exported to Bangla Desh to meet their urgent requirements. Had weather been normal and requisite quantities of inputs, like fertilisers, power, etc., been available, production during subsequent years would have been even higher. The extent to which production would increase in the coming two years would depend on weather and availability of critical inputs.

Central Assistance for Flood Protection Work in North Bengal

1801. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government sought about Rs. 1.5 crores from the Centre for flood protection work in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the main feature of the proposal of the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) action taken by the Centre regarding this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MININISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The State Government of West Bengal had sought financial assistance of

Rs. 277 lakhs outside the Plan for 1974-75 for the implementation of flood protection measures in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling of North Bengal.

(b) The total requirement of the flood protection measures had been estimated by the State Government as Rs. 246 lakhs on 48 continuing schemes and Rs. 49 lakhs on 4 new schemes totalling to Rs. 295 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 18 lakhs had been provided in the State Plan.

(c) The State Government was informed that due to extreme financial constraint at the Centre, it would not be possible to consider the proposal of assistance to the State Government outside the Plan for the flood control schemes in North Bengal.

Alleged waste in the funds spent on Flood protection work in West Bengal

1802. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether money allocated by the Ministry for flood protection work in the district Malda of West Bengal had been wasted as stated in a news-item appearing in a Calcutta English Daily dated 14th April, 1974 under the caption "Administration and Corruption";

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to West Bengal Government for flood relief work with particular reference to District Malda during the last three years year-wise and amount spent so far during the period; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the State and Central Government against the erring officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) Financial assistance outside the plan was provided to the State Government of West Bengal in the last two years of the Fourth Plan for accelerating the work on certain priority flood control schemes in the State, including the Mahananda Embankment Scheme in Malda district. The amount released for all the priority schemes during 1972-73 was Rs. 3 crores and during 1973-74 it was Rs. 8 crores. No specific earmarked assistance was provided for the Mahananda Embankment Scheme in Malda District. The amounts for the priority works were given in the shape of loans, which were released on the basis of the expenditure figures reported by the State Government. No such assistance has been proposed during the current year.

Flood Control being a State subject, the State Government is responsible for the implementation of the works. As such, investigation of allegations of malpractices and corruption etc. in the implementation of the schemes come within the purview and competence of the State Government. The report of alleged malpractices and corruption in the implementation of the flood control works in Malda district has been referred to the State Government.

Meeting of Indo-Bangladesh joint Rivers Commission in New Delhi

1803. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh joint Rivers Commission met recently in New Delhi to study canal linking plan of Brahmaputra with the Ganga river; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the decisions taken at that meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). One of the proposals for augmenting the fair weather flows of the Ganga considered at the Eleventh meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held in New Delhi from 28th September to 4th October, 1974 and in Dacca from 16th November

to 20th November, 1974, was the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal. The discussions are continuing.

Central Aid to Goa for agricultural schemes

1804. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to Goa for agricultural schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Central aid to Rajasthan for agricultural schemes

1805. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to the Rajasthan State for agricultural schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Central aid to Orissa for agricultural schemes

1806. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to the Orissa State for Agricultural Schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation

1807. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, when and at which place;

(c) the objectives and scope of the Corporation; and

(d) the present tonnage of export of fruits and vegetables and how far the proposed Corporation is expected to boost it and earn more foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation is under consideration of Government. Details are still being worked out.

(d) 70,074 tonnes of fresh fruits and vegetables and 10,334 tonnes of Fruit and Vegetable products were exported during the year 1973-74. The proposed Corporation will endeavour to increase exports.

Premium payable by allottees of plots in Shantiniketan in Vasant Vihar Colony

1809 SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the allottees of plots in the Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Employees' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi had to pay premium,

(b) if so, the number of times and the rate at which such premia has been charged from them,

(c) what are the special amenities provided in this Cloony in consideration of which premia has been and is being charged frequently, when a part of the cost of land has been refused to the allottees in th Vasant Vihar Colony: and

(d) the number and rate of any further calls of premia expected to be made from the Shantiniketan allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSIN G (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Premium is payable by all allottees of plots of land based on the cost of the land as per orders of Government Initially, in August, 1966 the allottees of plots in Shantiniketan colony were required to pay premium for the land @ Rs 10 723 per sq yd Subsequently, they were asked to pay an additional amount of Rs 6 60 per sq yd in accordance with the terms of the lease deed, on account of enhancements of the compensation awarded by the Land Acquisition Collector

(c) The question of providing any special amenities does not arise, as the amount of premium is related to the cost of land and is payable by the Society/member allottees, in terms of the agreement executed between the Society and the Lt. Governor, Delhi. The DDA has not refunded any part of the cost of land to the allottees in Vasant Vihar.

(d) The allottees, who have not yet paid the amount due, have been finally asked by the Society to pay the outstanding amount in 3 instalments on the 15th September, 15th December, 1974 and 15th March, 1975.

30/80 हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि वाले व्यक्ति

1811. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री कृषि योग्य बनाई गई वन-भूमि, रेगिस्तानी-भूमि और बंजर भूमि के एकड-क्षेत्र के बारे मे 12 अगस्त, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 309 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के प्रत्येक राज्य मे उन लोगो के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके कब्जे मे देश मे 30/83 हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य भूमि है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): देश में 30/88 हेक्टार कृषि भूमि रखने वाले व्यक्तियो के सम्बध मे कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय मे सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । सभी राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रो की सरकारो से ऐसी सूचना एकत्र करने मे काफी समय लगेगा ।

Salt Water Barrier at Thanneermukkom

1812. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the revised estimate on the Salt Water Barrier at Thanneermukkom is still pending sanction with the Government of India , and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the scheme report in the proper proforma was received from the State Government in May, 1974. Certain clarifications and data regarding the project have been called by the Central Water Commission. Replies from the State Government are awaited.

Minister's Statement on solution of food difficulties of West Bengal

1813. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stated during his visit to calcutta recently that with the Co-operation of the West Bengal Government the present food difficulties of the State of West Bengal can be solved by the next season ; and

(b) whether as a result of his appeal there has been any improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation indicated that the current food shortage in country could be tackled to a large extent if the state Governments extended full cooperation in de-hoarding foodgrains from the big farmers and traders, as also by implementing the food production programmes and procuring the required quantities of foodgrains. He did not make any particular reference to West Bengal. Between the period end October to 16th November, 1974, rice prices have declined at the different reporting centres of West Bengal.

Eviction of Occupants of the property of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Delhi

1814. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2111 on 26th November, 1973 and state :

(a) whether Government have started cases to evict the occupants of the property of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the grounds of their eviction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The land in question was originally leased out to All India Blind Relief Society for an Eye Hospital. The land has not yet been transferred in the name of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust. Eviction proceedings against the unauthorised occupants of the property are in progress.

Withdrawal of F. P. O. to products covered by P.F.A. Act

1815. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3533 on 26th August, 1974 regarding extension of Fruit Products Order to soft drink industry and state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the hardships being caused to the manufacturers due to the application of both the Act as well as the Fruit Product Order ; and

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw the application of Fruit Product Order to the products which are covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Fruit Products Order licensees are exempted from taking out licenses under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. The Provisions of both the Act and the Order are supplementary and cumulative in their operation. There should therefore normally be no hardship to the manufacturers.

(b) There is no such proposal. However, the question of exempting products not containing fruits or vegetables from the purview of the Food Products Order is under consideration.

Eligibility of Primary School Teachers for Selection Grade

1816. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTUR

be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1607 and 3559 on the 4th March and 26th August, 1974 respectively regarding reviewing of lists of primary School Teachers eligible for Selection Grade and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been col lected ; if so, what are those; and

(b) if not, by which time the i nformation is likely to be collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the lists of Primary School Teachers for grant of Selection grade upto 4-11-73 in respect of male teachers and upto 4-1-73 in respect of female Teachers have since been released. According to these lists 131 male teachers and 107 female teachers have got the benefit of the Selection Grade.

(b) The question does not arise.

Permission to Punjab for State Trading in wheat of Rabi Crop

1817. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government has sought the permission of the Centre to allow it to stick to State Trading to wheat in the rabi season also ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre to this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Projects for the Drinking water supply in Rural areas of Gujarat

1818. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any projects for the drinking water supply in the rural areas of Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the IV Five Year plan, a Central Accelerated programme of Rural Water Supply for 1972—74 with 100% central assistance was launched. Under this programme in Gujarat piped water supply (for 162 villages) and tube wells with hand pumps (for 730 villages) were approved for 892 villages at a total estimated cost of Rs. 366. 83 lakhs. The total expenditure during 1972—74 has been reported as Rs. 291 lakhs. 436 tube wells with hand pumps were successful and 73 piped water supply (pump and tanks) were completed. One regional water supply Scheme for 77 villages is in progress.

Committee on Coordination and determination of Standard in Education

1819. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question of coordination and determination of standards in education : and

(b) if so, what are its terms of reference specially in respect of (i) Degree from abroad and (ii) courses of studies leading to Degrees

by various Indians Universities

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (Prof. S. NIRUL HASSAN) (a) and (b) No. Sir, The Government of India have howevere apponted a Committ tee to review the funvotioning of the University Grants Commission, with parcular reference to coordination and determination of standards of higher educstion and make recommendations as to measures conducive to more effective discharge of its responsibilities. It will be open to the Committee to examine any matter which has a bering on the working of the University Grants Commission.

Project for Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas of Orissa

1820. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Orissa ; and

(b) If so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.(b) . The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was started by Central Government with 100% central assistance during 1972-74. An amount of Rs. 173.30 lakhs was given to the Government of Orissa. 437 drilled tube wells (4"x2 and 988 tube wells (2" diameter) have been sunk. 7 pipe water supply schemes are in progress.

In the 5th Five Yer Plan rural water supply has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme which is in States Sector and as such the spillover of the schemes being executed under this programme have been transferred to States Sector.

Effect of Recommendations of Third Pay Commission on Employees Entitled to type IV Accommodation

1821. DR. H.P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to disentitle certain categories of Government employees of Type IV accommodation after their pays is refixed under Third Pay Commission recommendation who had hitherto been entitled to such accommodation under pre-Third Pay Commission scales and if so, the facts in this regard and the number of employees likely to be affected under the proposal ; and

(b) from what stage of pay the employees become entitled for such accommodation and what is the corresponding paystage under the Third Pay Commission's scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) . No, Sir. At present, employees drawing emoluments between Rs. 500/- and Rs. 799/- P.M. inclusive of Dearness pay, are entitled to type IV accommodation. Officers drawing between Rs. 800/- and Rs. 1299/- are also entitled to type IV as the next below type. The revised entitlement for this type is between Rs. 700/- and Rs. 999/-. In arriving at the revised entitlements, care has been taken to see that different groups of officials, as far as possible, continue to remain entitled to the same type of accommodation even after the revision of entitlements on the basis of pay scales revised according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Decision of Punjab Government Regarding opening Fair Price Shops for Factory Workers.

1822. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab will soon issue an Ordinance to make all factories employing

100 or more workers open fair price shops for workers on a non-profit basis ; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government intend to persuade the other States to follow suit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). Distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops within a State is the responsibility of the State Government The information has been asked for from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

Central Relief for Floods to Orissa

1823 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA· Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the central relief given to Orissa for floods since 1970 till this year and the amount spent in Balasore and Mayurbhan districts ,

(b) whether these amounts have been spent in permanent types of work or on test relief ; and

(c) if so, what permanent type of work has been done so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c) The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

मध्य प्रदेश में दालों तथा तिलहनों के विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक से सहायता

1824 **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में दालों और तिलहनों के विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक से आर्थिक सहायता के लिये एक विशेष योजना भेजी है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दालों और तिलहनों के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य से प्राप्त हुई योजना पर विचार कर रही है ।

Resale of Tractor on Premium to Punjab Farmers

1825 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of tractors sold by Bihar State Agro-Industries Corporation have been resold to farmers from Punjab at a premium ,

(b) whether some officials of the Corporation are also involved in this , and

(c) if so, whether inquiry has been made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) · (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

वर्ष 1974 की चौथी तिमाही के लिए दर्ज शुदा मूल्यों को अवरुद्ध कर दिया गया था। अत: 340 ए पी आई अरबियन लाइट, मार्कर क्रूड की पोस्टिंग 11.651 डालर/बैरल रही।

पहली अक्तूबर 1974 से कम्पनी इक्विटी क्रूड (40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन) पर कर और रायल्टी दर में इस प्रकार वृद्धि की जायगी कि औद्योगिक देशों में मुद्रास्फीति की क्षति-पूर्ति करने के लिए सरकारी खपत के भारित माध्य अर्थात् रायल्टी सहित कर 40% इक्विटी आयल पर और सूचीबद्ध 93–94.8% के विपणन मूल्य पर 60 प्रतिशत सरकारी क्रूड 9.41 डालर/बैरल से 9.74 डालर/बैरल तक अर्थात 33 सेन्ट प्रति बैरल अथवा 3.5% की लगभग वृद्धि की जा सके। प्राय: ओ पी ई सी देशों में 14.5% से 16.67% तक रायल्टी दर में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा और बहुत से सदस्य देशों की कर दर में प्रचलित 55% से 65.75% तक वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा। उपरिलिखित निर्णयों का अर्थ कई प्रकार से लगाया जा सकता है हाल ही में विदेशी तेल कंपनियों ने उनके द्वारा आयातित क्रूड आयल के मूल्य में वृद्धि की है। 12 दिसम्बर, 1974 को होने वाली ओ पी ई सी की अगली बैठक के एक स्पष्ट रूप रेखा निकलेगी।

Productions of Oil from Wells in Galeki and Tripura

2029. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been struck in a well at Galeki in Assam recently;

(b) if so, how much oil it can produce a day against the current production of 20 tonnes a day in other wells in the country;

(c) whether prospects of oil production from wells drilled in Tripura are good; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Galeki well can produce at an average rate of 40 tonnes of oil a day as against the ONGC's overall average of 35 tonnes of oil per day per well.

(c) and (d). It is too early to say anything in this matter. So far there have been indications of presence of gas in the first well drilled in Tripura.

Association of O & NGC with Foreign Firms for Drilling in Bombay High

2030. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to allow O & NGC to associate some foreign firms for drilling for oil on the Bombay High basin; and

(b) if so, whether negotiations with certain firms have been started for the same; and if so, on what terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). To expedite the exploration and development of the Bombay High area, ONGC will engage on contract basis from time to time such services as may be necessary. The terms and conditions would depend upon the kind of services hired.

CASA have informed the Govt. that they have undertaken the following work in different affected areas :

(i) Feeding of 12,000 children as a temporary measure and distribution of 14,000 pieces of children's clothing and 6,000 pieces of adult clothing in West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal.

(ii) Feeding of 4,500 children in drought affected areas of Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

(iii) Food for work projects in the drought affected areas of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh through the Raipur Churches' Drought Relief Committee (The proposed budget for these projects is about Rs. 1.80 lakhs).

(iv) About 40 feeding programmes (food for work projects and nutrition development) in the drought affected districts of Maharashtra, food and medical assistance to about 2,000 migrants to Bombay from drought stricken areas, and several development projects aimed at food production and ocated in drought affected districts.

(v) Supply of assistance in the form of Personnel, clothing, soap, money (Rs. 25,000), rise and vegetables to flood affected people in Karnataka.

(vi) Donation of 180,000 pounds of wheat in the flood affected districts of Kerala.

(vii) They are also surveying the affected areas and/or preparing food for work projects in Midnapur district of West Bengal, coastal and central Orissa, south Bihar, Panch Mahals and Baroda districts of Gujarat, Ajmer districts of Rajasthan, the flood affected districts of Kerala, Rayalaseema areas of Andhra Pradesh and Cachar and Goalpara districts of Assam.

The World Food Programme has offered an assistance of 6,500 MT wheat 500 MT of DSM and 500 MT butter oil The propoosal has yet to take a final shape.

Rise in Prices in Essential Commodities

1828. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :
SHRI R.V. BADE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the facts about the rise of prices of food articles and other essential commodities after the previous session of Lok Sabha ;

(b) comparative figures of such prices with the prices of above materials and commodities during the same period in the years 1972 and 1973 ; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to bring down prices of food articles and essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library *See* No. LT 563/74].

यूरिया उर्वरक का मूल्य

1829. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यूरिया नामक रासायनिक उर्वरक का कोई मूल्य निर्धारित किया है और यदि हां, तो क्या ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर बिहार में इसे 3 से 4 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से बेचा जा रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने निर्धारित मूल्य को कायम रखने के लिये

कोई निदेश दिया है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भारत सरकार ने 1 जून, 1974 से यूरिया के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिए है, जो कि नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

यूरिया (46 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन)	2,000 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन
यूरिया (कोटेड-45 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन)	1,960 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन

(ख) उर्वरकों में चोर बाजारी के कुछ मामलों के बारे में बिहार सरकार से सूचना मिली थी किन्तु इन सूचनाओं से ऐसे संकेत नहीं मिलते कि ये मामले उत्तरी बिहार से सम्बंध रखते हैं । फिर भी जून, 1974 में उर्वरक के बढ़ाए गए मूल्य अधिसूचित करने के बाद बिहार सरकार ने उर्वरकों में चोर बाजारी के किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं दी है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत चोर बाजारी करने वाले अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने और उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के पर्याप्त अधिकार दिए गए हैं । इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश "विशेष आदेश" के रूप में घोषित कर दिया गया है जिससे राज्य सरकारों को अपराधियों पर संक्षिप्त मुकदमें चलाकर सजा देने के अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं ।

बिहार में उर्वरक की बिक्री

1830. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में उर्वरक की बिक्री निजी एजेन्सियों तथा सहकारी समितियों दोनों के द्वारा करने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों की बिक्री की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या निजी एजेन्सियों को दिये गये उर्वरकों का अधिकांश भाग चोर बाजार में बेचा जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो चोर बाजारी में होने वाली बिक्री को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में सहकारी संस्थाएं राज्य में देशी निर्माताओं से प्राप्त उर्वरकों के लगभग 57 प्रतिशत का निपटान करती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त वे केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से राज्य में प्राप्त उर्वरकों की पूरी सप्लाई का भी निपटान करती है । अत : बिहार में निजी व्यापारी राज्य को देशी निर्माताओं द्वारा की गई सप्लाई के केवल लगभग 43 प्रतिशत का ही निपटान करते हैं ।

(ग) जून, 1974 में उर्वरकों की कीमतों में वृद्धि किए जाने से पहले उर्वरकों की चोर-बाजारी के कुछ मामलों की सूचना बिहार सरकार ने दी है । तथापि, इन सूचनाओं में ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है कि केवल प्राइवेट एजेंसियां ही ऐसे मामले से सम्बद्ध हैं ।

(घ) चोर बाजारी से उर्वरकों की बिक्री रोकने की दृष्टि से कई कदम उठाए गए हैं । आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के

अन्तर्गत इस अपराध के लिये कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था की गई है । उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश, 1957 और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को चोर बाजारी करने वाले व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने और उन पर अभियोग चलाने के पर्याप्त अधिकार दिये गये हैं । इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश को एक विशेष आदेश घोषित किया गया है, जिससे राज्य सरकारें ऐसे अपराधियों पर संक्षिप्त मुकदमें चला सकती हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार उर्वरकों पर मूल्य नियंत्रण को कड़ाई से क्रियान्वित करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में भी समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों पर जोर देती रही है ।

Lifting of ban on entry of private sector into sugar industry in Orissa

1831. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government have urged the Centre to lift the ban on the entry of private sector into the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons given therefor and the reaction of Central Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sharing of river waters between Punjab and Haryana

1832. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has taken a decision on the dispute between Punjab and Haryana over the sharing of river waters ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) No et, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sharing of Cauvery Waters among the States

1833. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken regarding the sharing of Cauvery waters among the three States and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Sharing of Cauvery waters among the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has to be viewed from the point of possible economies in the existing and proposed use of Cauvery waters.

Following the inter-State meeting in June, 1974 at Madras, these possibilities have been discussed with the technical officers of the States in July, 1974 ; and the relevant issues are now proposed to be discussed with the Chief Ministers of the three States on the 28th and 29th November, 1974 at Delhi.

Birth Centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

1834. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Committee under Prime Minister's Presidentship for the purpose of chalking out nation wide celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been duly constituted ;

(b) if so, the name and designation of the said Committee;

(c) the number of sittings of the Committee held so far and the decisions taken;

(d) the total amount of money allocated for the several projects, and broad details of the estimated expenditure therefor; and

(e) whether the various celebrations will be spread over the whole centenary year and if so, the particulars thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes; Sir, the National Committee for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Birth Centenary has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(c) The National Committee has met once. However, the Working Group set up by the Committee to finalise details of programmes to be taken up for celebrations has already met thrice. The attached statement gives a brief account of the programmes recommended for the celebrations.

(d) The details of the estimates of expenditure are being worked out by the respective Government Departments to whom each programme has been allocated and it is expected that such expenditure will be met by those Departments from their own budgetary allocations.

(e) Yes, Sir; the particulars of the programmes of celebrations have been outlined in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Agricultural projects for improvement of sugarcane production and dry-farming, being formulated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture, to be named after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

2. Establishment of a memorial at Bardoli.

3. Establishment of a museum at Ahmedabad and preservation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's house as a memorial.

4. Publication of a historical work on the struggle of the States' people culminating in the establishment of popular Governments in the former princely States and their ultimate merger with the Indian Union.

5. Publication of a biography for children in Hindi and English and translations in regional languages.

6. Organisation of Sardar Patel Memorial lectures.

7. Commemorative volumes on Sardar Patel brought out by Sardar Smarak Bhawan, Ahmedabad to be distributed to public libraries, etc.

8. Organisation of a public meeting at Delhi on 31-10-1974.

9. Publication of Sadar Patel's biography in the "Builders of Modern India" series.

10. Organisation of Seminars and competitions among school children on the theme of national integration. The organisation of lectures and seminars on the theme of Sardar Patel as an architect of national unity and integration by the National Integration Samities already set up in the universities and colleges.

11. Organisation of an exhibition in Delhi depicting Sardar Patel's contribution to national unity and integration of States.

12. *Commemorative activities in Radio, T.V. and Postal services*:

(a) Documentary on the life of Sardar Patel by the Films Division, Government of India;

(b) Radio and television programmes relating to the life and times of Sardar Patel; and

(c) Release of Commemorative stamps and First day covers by the Post and Telegraph Department.

13. Naming of the National Police Academy at Mount Abu after Sardar Patel.

14. Constitution of State-level Committees for the centenary celebrations.

Curtailment of Dalda Production by Hindustan Lever Limited to create scope for Cooking Margarine

1835. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a representation regarding the control of vanaspati being reduced to a mockery;

(b) whether her attention has been drawn to the fact that the so-called Cooking Margarine manufactured by the foreign subsidiary Hindustan Lever Limited is nothing but vanaspati containing 20 per cent moisture;

(c) whether the stoppage/curtailment of the production of Dalda brand vanaspati was done with a view to create scope for and sell the Cooking Margarine in a big way; and

(d) whether the manufacture of such a margarine fetches as much as 50 per cent more profits as compared to Dalda to its makers and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to rectify the situation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Representations against the production of margarine containing 17% of moisture by some manufacturers of vanaspati, including Hindustan Lever Ltd., were received by the Prime Minister in September, 1974.

(c) Hindustan Lever Ltd. has been engaged in the production of margarine for over thirty years. The fall in the production of vanaspati during the past six months, arising from the non-availability of raw oils at economic prices, was a common feature in the industry as a whole and not confined to this firm alone.

(d) There is no control on the price of margarine and hence it is not possible to compare profits earned by any producer through sale of margarine with those obtained through that of vanaspati.

Acute shortage of drinking water in Gujarat District

1836. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajkot, Jamnagar and other Districts in Gujarat State are facing acute shortage of drinking water due to drought in these areas; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to provide drinking water in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Causes in Rise in Sugar Prices

1837. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that forward trading and panic buying are largely responsible for the unprecedented rise in sugar prices in open market;

(b) if so, whether there has been any collusion between officials and unscrupulous traders in regard thereto; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Sugar prices in the open

market this year were fairly stable till about June, 1974. The rise in prices, which occurred thereafter, is attributable mainly to the following noticeable reasons:—

(i) Actual sugar production in 1973-74 season being less than what was initially estimated;

(ii) Cut in sugar quota released for internal consumption since June, involving corresponding reduction in the quantum of levy sugar available for distribution through fair price shops and the consequent building up of pressure on free sale sugar;

(iii) Increase in the rate of excise duty on free sale sugar from 30% to 37% *ad valorem* from 15th December, 1973 and the upward revision in tariff value of free-sale sugar from June, 1974.

(iv) Export of sugar during 1974 being much higher than that in 1973.

(v) General inflationary trend in the economy;

(vi) Higher demand due to festivals in October and November, 1974.

(b) No evidance of such collusion has come to notice

(c) Does not arise.

Committee on Working of Asiatic Society, Calcutta

1838. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Satish Chandra of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, to review the working of "Asiatic Society", Calcutta, has submitted its report and recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to implement the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:—

(i) The total annual recurring grant to the Society for its maintenance, by the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal, put together, may not exceed Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

(ii) The Society may be assisted to the extent of Rs. 30,000/- through a non-recurring grant payable by the two Governments put together for air-conditioning a small portion of accommodation, to house rare and old manuscripts.

(iii) The accumulated deficit of the Society may be wiped off gradually by the Society from its own resources.

(iv) The practice followed by the Societ of taking *ad-hoc* amount to certain funds like book purchase fund, gratuity fund, tax reserve fund etc. should be discontinued. The relevant funds should be closed and any credit balance should be taken as receipt which may be utilised by the Society in wiping off the accumulated deficit.

(v) No element of expenditure on staff pay, allowances and contingencies which appropriately relates to the publication activities should be met from the general maintenance side. The Society may maintain a separate

publication fund so as to meet all expenditure on publication from the publication account.

(vi) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India may be consulted as to the forms in which the Society should maintain its accounts and the Government may direct the Society in the light of his advice.

(c) The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and the grants are being released accordingly.

Estimated Kharif Harvest and Procurement Prospects

1839. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) The estimated fall in Kharif harvest, item-wise and State-wise, keeping in view the failure of monsoon and the floods in some States; and

(b) the prospects of procurement by State agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): (a) Firm estimates of area and production of Kharif crops for 1974-75 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year sometime in July-August 1975. However, according to present indications, total production of Kharif cereals in the country may be lower than last year.

(b) The kharif marketing season 1974-75 has just started. It is too early to indicate at this stage the prospects of procurement in different States. The targets of procurement are, however, being worked out separately in consultation with the State Governments.

Potato Production to Reduce Dependence on Cereals

1841. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry are considering to increase the potato production in the country to make it alternative to food and reduce over dependence on the cereal grains;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(c) steps being taken to bring more land under potato cultivation; and

(d) the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have been assisted in arrangements for supply of seed as well as dormancy-breaking chemical with hill seeds, allocation of required quantities of fertilisers for the additional area and credit.

(d) For expansion of area under potatoes during the coming years, training of extension staff has been organised in collaboration with the Central Potato Research Institute in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal to assist potato farmers in raising their own seed potato to keep down the cost of production and increase yields. The Coop-federations are being advised to organise commercial purchase operations in major potato-producing areas especially in Uttar Pradesh to ensure a reasonable price to the growers. For speedy movement of potatoes from the main producing areas to the consuming centres, a close watch will be kept on the allocation of railway wagons in adequate numbers. The pro-

gramme for multiplication of certified seeds of improved varieties especially those resistant to "late blight" such as kufri Jyoti is also being further strengthend and streamlined.

Agricultural Research for New Areas for Food Cultivation

1842. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continued flood and drought conditions in various parts of the country Government propose to intensify the agricultural research programme so as to find new areas of cultivation and testing of soil in order to create more food potentialities; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). About half of the total area in the country is already under cultivation. There is thus very little scope for expansion of physical land area under cultivation. An increase in crop production has, therefore, to be brought about mainly by expanding (i) gross cropped area by multiple cropping; (ii) area under irrigation; (iii) maximising productivity in irrigated areas; (iv) adoption of scientific soil and water management and improved technology in rainfed areas (v) development of alternative cropping strategies to suit different weather conditions in drought prone and flood-prone areas and (vi) reclamation and improvement of productivity of saline, alkali and acid soils.

For realising the goals of this strategy, multi-disciplinary and multi-location agricultural research has been intensified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the national level and by the Agricultural Universities at the State level. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has intensified basic and applied research in different fields of crop improvement, protection and production through its 25 Research Institutes and 51 All India Coordinated research projects with numerous field stations located all over the country. Besides, 20 Agricultural Universities, located one or more in different States similarly carry out agricultural research under different agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions.

Operational pilot research projects covering entire villages are also being implemented with a view to hasten the transfer of improved technology in crop production and to identify the institutional base necessary for rapid agricultural advance.

For testing and transferring the new technology in dryland farming, 24 pilot projects have been implemented. Development projects in 3 districts each of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are to be taken up for reclamation of saline-alkali soils, using soil amendments like gypsum, during the current plan period.

Policy Re. Supply of Rice to Deficit States

1843. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States producing rice in surplus and what is the present procurement policy of these States;

(b) whether Union Government have a national policy to collect the rice from surplus states and to distribute it to the deficit States

(c) if so, to what extent this policy has been operating successfully; and

(d) if not, what is the present policy of the Union Government to ensure the supply of sufficient quantity of rice to the deficit States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are the States which are normally producing rice in surplus. The targets for procurement and contribution of rice to the Central Pool for the current Kharif Marketing Season 1974-75 are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments. The surplus States have been requested to intensify procurement and to contribute maximum quantities of rice to the Central Pool as they have been doing during the previous years. In accordance with the existing policy of the Government, the quantities of rice offered to the Central Pool by surplus States, after meeting their internal public distribution requirements, will be allotted to the deficit States after taking into account the relative needs of each State, local market availability, price position and other relevant factors. The scheme has been successful in meeting the reasonable demands of the public distribution of rice in the country.

Modest Houses for Ministers in Delhi

1845. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministers are likely to be moved out of present bunglows to modest houses ;

(b) which Ministers are staying in standard M. P. flats and which are staying in bigger bungalows ; and

(c) the attempts made in the past three years towards austerity in housing of Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

(a) There is no such proposal at present; ;

(b) A list of Ministers occupying bungalows and those occupying standard M. P. flats is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See. No. LT* 8564/74]

(c) No new houses have been built in the recent past for Ministers.

Unloading of wheat wagons stranded at Madras :

1846. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in September last week about 60 wagons laden with wheat were stranded at Madras due to non-clearance of the grains by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what action Government has taken againtst those who delayed it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No food grains wagons were stranded at Madras due to non-clearance by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) and (c) Do Not arise.

Improved Technique in Fish Farming :

1847. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inland Fisheries Research station, Cuttack in Orissa has achieved a break through in pisciculture by developing an improved technique in fish farming which has modernised the technique and has also simplified it so as to make it intelligible to the unsophiticated villagers interested in fish farming on a commercial scale ;

(b) if so, whether the technique makes it possible to produce fish seeds' in arrested water sources thereby making it possible

for large scale breeding and hybridisation particularly in rural India where such water sources are still to be commercially exploited and ;

(c) whether through this techinque it will be possible now to grow greater quantity of quality fish in confined or arrested water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

The Central Inland Fisheries Substation, Cuttack, has achieved significant progress in pisciculture by evolving a system in which different types of fish having different feading habits are grown together so as to make full use of all the available fish food in the ponds. This technique has greatly helped in substantially augmenting the fish production per unit area. These mathods have been demonstrated on various occasions to the fish farmers to enable them to adopt these in their farms.

(b) Side by side with the improvements in fish culture, techniques in the artificial production of fish seed in confined waters through the administration of pituitary hormone injections, have also been developed. The technique of induced breeding by hypophysation has been considerably simplified in order that the villagers interested in fish farming could adopt this method for large scale breeding of fish. However techniques on hybridisation are still only in an experimental stage.

(c) Through the adoption of the technique of intensive fish culture developed by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute it would be possible to obtain greater quantity of quality fish in confined waters.

Crash Scheme for Rural Development in Meghalaya

1848. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI BIREN ENGTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) quantum of money made available to the Government of Meghalaya under the the crash scheme for rural development in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 ;

(b) whether the Government of Meghalaya had reported to his Ministry the Kilometerage of road it had completed under this shcheme ;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had reported that on checking, it was discovered that only 25 Km. of road were really constructed as against 267 Kms. reported by the State Government of Meghalaya ; and

(d) whether he has taken up the matter with the Government of Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) During 1971-72, the Government of Meghalaya has released Rs. 12.50 lakhs and during 1972-73, Rs. 43.98 lakhs for implementation of Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, the information in question relates to only *two* districts *viz* Khashi Hills and Jaintia Hills.

(d) This matter was taken up with the Government of Meghalaya who have clarified that information with regard to kilometerage under Roads constructed as furnished by them related to praticular activity of work taken up under Roads construction. For example during *1971-72* about 23 numbers of roads with total length of 98 Kms. were taken up by them for earth formation only and 6 numbers with a length of 20 Kms. for soiling and metalling only while Comptroller and Auditor General has taken into account those roads which were completed in all respects *viz* earth formation, soiling and gravelling etc.

Exploratory Tube Wells In U.P.

1849. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube wells, exploratory or otherwise which have been constructed in U.P. with the deep boring rigs provided by the Central Government uptil now; and

(b) how many deep boring rigs of the Central Government are available in U.P. and how are they being utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRTY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) 145 bore holes (101 exploratory, 35 observatory and 9 slim holes) and 385 production wells have been constructed by Central Groun d Water Board in U.P. since 1954.

(b) Seven deep boring rigs of Centra Ground Water Board are available in U.P. at present, and they are being utilized for exploratory drilling and construction of production wells on deposit basis

Number of Houses Built by D.D.A. in Delhi

1850. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI
SHRI R.V. BADE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the annual requirement of houses in Delhi and the number of houses constructed by Delhi Development Authority in Delhi during the Last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

No precise survey has been carried out to assess the annual requirement of houses in Delhi. However, on the basis of th e provisional data obtained from the Registrar General of India, the housing shortage in Delhi is estimated at about 88,620 assuming a pucca or a semi-pucca accommodation as a useable housing unit. The number of houses constructed by the DDA in Delhi during the last three years is as given below :—

1971-72	8732
1972-73	3568
1973-74	6467

(upto December, 1973).

Increase in Price of Vanaspati and its Content

1851. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the price of vanaspati in Delhi was raised during the last three years ending 31st October, 1974 and the extent of rise in price each time ;

(b) whether one of the main reasons to make a rise in price was the increase in price of groundnut oil ;

(c) whether the vanspati manufacturers are not using any groundnut oil in manufacturing vanaspati ghee and it is being prepared from vegetable oils only : and

(d) in view of the fact that no groundnut oil is being used in the manufacture of vanaspati ghee whether it is proposed to reduce the price of vanaspati ghee for the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The prices were raised ten times but also reduced five times. The extent of increase/reduction allowed is shown below :—

Paise Per Kg.

	Increase	Reduction
1. 23-11-1971	—	0.10
2. 23-2-1972	—	0.50

		Paise Per Kg. Increase	Reduction
3.	8-5-1972	—	0.10
4.	23-6-1972	0.20	—
5.	8-8-1972	0.20	—
6.	8-9-1972	0.20	—
7.	8-10-1972	0.20	—
8.	9-11-1972	0.10	—
9.	2-1-1973	0.40	—
10.	1-6-1973	0.75	—
11.	16-7-1973	0.75	—
12.	16-11-1973	—	0.20
13.	1-12-1973	—	0.20
14.	1-3-1974	0.55	—
15.	15-6-1974	1.85	—

(b) The increase/reductions were necessitated by the upward/downward fluctuations in the prices of raw oils, including *inter-alia* groundnut oil, used in its manufacture.

(c) Groundnut oil is being used in the manufacture of vanaspati, along with other vegetabe oils.

(d) Does not arise.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies

1852. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up 'Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the country for the development of pisciculture during the Fifth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up Fish Farmers Development Agencies in 20 States in selected districts as per the particulars furnished below : —

Name of the State	No. of Agencies set up
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Madhya Pradesh	2
3. Karnataka	2
4. Orissa	2
5. Maharashtra	2
6. Tamil Nadu	2
7. West Bengal	2
8. Assam	2
9. Bihar	2
10. Uttar Pradesh	2
11. Gujarat	1
12. Haryana	1
13. Kerala	1
14. Meghalaya	1
15. Manipur	1
16. Nagaland	1
17. Punjab	1
18. Rajasthan	1
19. Tripura	1
20. Arunachal Pradesh	1
TOTAL	30

The main factors that are impeding the spread of intensive fish culture are :

(i) General lack of trained fish farmers,

(ii) General lack of integration of the component parts of fish culture and coordination of the roles of the concerned agencies, and

(iii) inadequacy of organised extension services. The Fish Farmers Development Agencies are aimed at providing the necessary Coordination and integration.

The scheme is a centrally sponsored one. The agencies will assist the fish farmers in obtaining loans for pond construction/reclamation etc. from commercial banks. The Centre provides subsidies towards ponds construction/reclamation & towards inputs. The administrative expenditure of the agencies is also met by the Centre by providing 100% subsidy. The State Governments provide Fish Seed Farms and also the services of technical and other personnel to the agencies.

Four Agencies in the States of West Bengal (Burdwan District), Madhya Pradesh (Raipur), Bihar (Champaran District) and Karnataka (Mysore District) have been set up so far.

The total outlay for setting up of the Agencies in Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs.9 Crores. An Additional annual production of 37,500 tonnes of fish is expected by the end of the Fifth plan as a result of the implementation of the scheme.

उर्वरक का मूल्य

1853. **श्री महादेवक सिंह शाक्य:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना मे उर्वरकों के मूल्य दुगने हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या किसानों को खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों के अनुपात मे उर्वरक सप्लाई करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि नही, तो इसमें क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) यूरिया, पोटेशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट और अमोनियम सल्फेट के 11 अक्तूबर, 1973 को अधिसूचित किए गए सांविधिक रूप से अधिक से अधिक खुदरा मूल्यों की तुलना में 1 जून, 1974 से इनके मूल्य क्रमश : 90 प्रतिशत, 77 प्रतिशत और 56 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए हैं ।

(ख) उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के कारण ये हैं कि आयातित उर्वरकों की लागत बहुत बढ़ गई है और इनके देशी उत्पादन की लागत भी बढ़ गई है । यद्यपि खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों के अनुपात में किसानों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई करने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नही है, तथापि खाद्यान्नों का वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय उर्वरको के बढ़े हुए मूल्यों और उत्पादन लागत पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव जैसे पहलुओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

Food crisis in Meghalaya

1854. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Meghalaya is in the grip of acute food crisis ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Central Government have given any assistance to that State for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). On account of decline in the production of rice in the State of Meghalaya in 1973-74 some difficulty was being experienced by the State in meeting the requirements of rice. With the commencement of arrivals of 1974-75 Ahu paddy and with the allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool the position has now eased considerably.

Target of Sugar Production

1856. **SHRI RAMKANWAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar industry have

doubts about the achievement of desired targets of sugar production during the coming season; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the increased production of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) and (b). While increased production continues to be the objective of the Government, no definite target of production has been fixed for this season. It is also too early in the season to say anything definitely about what the production will ultimately be; however, information received from the factories gives reasons to believe that it may not be less than last year's Upto 15th November this season, the production is about 36,000 tonnes more than what it was on the corresponding date last year. The Government's decision to continue the policy of partial decontrol on sugar to enable sugar factories to purchase sugarcane at incentive prices and also the grant of rebates in excise duty for excess production should help to maintain this trend.

Expansion of Sugar Industry

1858. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether expansion of the sugar industry is in doldrums because of the failure on the part of the co-operative sector to set up new factories for which licences were granted to it; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Agriculture, Planning Commission and Industry Ministry are considering some measures to improve the conditions of the sugar industry and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):(a) and (b) Establishment of newly licensed sugar factories, which are mostly in the cooperative sector, is generally facing difficulties on account of increased cost of the plant and machinery, as well as erection and installation thereof Government set up a Committee to study this problem and to suggest various incentives and other measures for making the new sugar factories economically viable units The report of this Committee is presently under consideration of the Government.

Reorganisation of ICAR

1859. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to reorganise ICAR set up on the lines of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and in the light of the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the progress of implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir, it has been decided that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research may be restructured on the lines of the changes made by the Government in the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research in the light of the Sarkar Committee's recommendations, with such modifications from the CSIR pattern as may be deemed necessary to serve the specific requirements of agriculture.

(b) As a first step towards reorganisation, the Secretariat of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research located at Headquarters, which was so long an Attached Office under the Department of Agriculture, ceased to have such status with effect from 1-4-1974 and now the ICAR Society

has its own Secretariat wholly financed and maintained by the Society. Further, the broad pattern for the changes to be made in the structure and functioning of the ICAR Society has since been worked out and will be implemented expeditiously in the manner prescribed under the Rules of the Society.

Stagnation in Milk output

1860. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stagnation in milk output in the country is continuing despite the World Food Programme's free supplies of skimmed milk powder and butter oil ;

(b) reasons for the continuing neglect of animal husbandry development in favour of milk distribution schemes where there is no milk to distribute ; and

(c) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation has been permitted to set up new mother dairies' in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras without ensuring minimum supplies of milk ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No Sir.

Due to seasonal fluctuation in milk production the output of some of the dairy plants is affected. To meet the seasonal shortfalls s.m.p. and butter oil are used as extenders to increase the volume of available milk for larger coverage. The World Food Programme supplies are, however, limited to the four metropolitan dairies of Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay only

(b) There is no neglect of animal husbandry development programme in favour of milk distribution schemes.

Establishment of dairies as marketing structures are necessary pre requisites to stimulate milk production to bring in an organised development of dairy industry and to establish a linkage between rurally produced milk and urban consumption.

(c) Mother dairies in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are being established by the Indian Dairy Corporation along with feeder balancing dairies located in the milk shed areas as adjunct for collection of rural milk to feed these dairies on a phased programme. Simultaneous action is also being taken to give necessary inputs to encourage and ensure milk production in these milk shed areas also.

Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

1861. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total quantity of food materials supplied to the State of Kerala during the ast three months from the Central pool item-wise and month-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The month-wise quantities rice, wheat, coarse grains and sugar supplied/allotted to the State of Kerala during the last three months *viz.*

August, September and October, 1974 are indicated below :

(Quantities in thousand tonnes)

Month	Quantities supplied			Quantities allotted
	Rice	Wheat	C.grains	Levy sugar
August' 74	86·3	8·1	1·0	6·759
September' 74	44·9	35·9	..	6·759
October' 74	34·6*	42·1*	..	6·809
TOTAL .	165·8	86·1	1·0	20·327

*Provisional subject to revision.

Central grants for housing in Maharashtra State

1862. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the State of Maharashtra for housing during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the project-wise demand of that State in 1974-75; and

(c) the grants proposed to be given in 1974-75 to the various projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The following amounts were given to the Government of Maharashtra as outright grant under the Central sector scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas:—

1972-73 . . Rs. 41·14 lakhs

1973-74 . . Nil

All other social housing schemes are in the State sector and Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes including 'Housing' is given to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are themselves free to earmark funds for various State sector programmes according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

2. The scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas has also been transferred from the Central sector to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are themselves competent to sanction the projects under the various social housing schemes and the question of sending any demand to the Central Government for these schemes in 1974-75 does not arise.

Irrigation projects for small agriculturists in Punjab

1863. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for Irrigation Projects in the Punjab State to help small agriculturists and farmers in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the provisions made; and

(c) which of the towns and districts in Punjab State are likely to be benefitted from these provisions.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency (MFAL). Allocation of funds under Minor Irrigation Schemes for S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. Projects is made on yearly basis.

For the year 1974-75 the amounts provided under these schemes in different districts of Punjab are as under:

District	Programme	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Amritsar-Ferozepur	SFDA	16 25
2. Sangrur-Patiala	SFDA	24.40
3. Hoshiarpur	MFAL	Proposals under consideration.
4. Jullundur	MFAL	Proposals under consideration

Besides the above, the normal programmes of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Construction of multi purpose project

1864. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased state:

(a) whether any member of Lok Sabha had written to the Prime Minister to ensure the construction of Multi-purpose (Irrigation-cum-flood control-cum-power generation) on river Kosi near Kathiar on river Kamala near Sisapani and on rivers Bagmati, Ghaghra and Brahmputra near the foothills and the Prime Minister had assured him through a letter to examine the proposal;

(b) if so, the action taken to examine the proposals and details thereabouts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals for a dam on the Kosi river near Kothar in the Nepalese territory are under examination by the Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar had also drawn up preliminary proposals for storage dams on the Kamla and Bagmati rivers in the Nepalese territory. Detailed investigations have yet to be carried out. On the Ghaghra river (Karnali) the Government of Nepal have proposals for a dam and the Government of India have already agreed to buy power from this project.

Proposals for a dam on the Brahmaputra near the foothills are under investigation by the Government of Assam.

Fire-fighting in high-rise buildings

1865. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in an English daily dated 20th October, 1974 in which the Delhi Fire Service Officer is said to have stated that Fire-Fighting beyond the 5th floor in multi-storey buildings impossible; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is learnt that no such categorical statement was made by the Chief Fire Officer. In a technical discussion, he was only explaining the various difficulties which hinder the effective fire fighting operation in multi-storeyed buildings.

(b) Steps have already been initiated to formulate a code on minimum requirements for fire-fighting provision in multi-storeyed buildings for being incorporated in the building bye-laws of the local bodies.

Joint Session of All India Mayors' Council and Central Council of Local Self-Government

1866. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the joint session of All India Mayors' Council and Central Council of Local Self-Government, the Chairman of the session told that the State Governments are "misusing" their powers in superseding number of Municipalities and Corporations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In the 4th Joint Meeting of the Central Council of local self-government and executive committee of All India Council of Mayors, held at Chandigarh on September, 22, 1974, the subject regarding supersession of the Municipal Corporations, being one of the Agenda Items, was discussed. The consensus was that, while a State Government is the best judge in the matter in dealing with any specific case of supersession, the power to supersede elected local bodies should be exercised with care and it should be ensured that the local body concerned is given full prior opportunity to explain its view point as provided in the relevant Municipal Act.

At no stage of the deliberations of the Council, was it stated by the Chairman that the State Governments were 'misusing' their powers in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्यप्रदेश में व्यापारियों के लाभ के लिए एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में गेहूं लाने ले जाने पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाया जाना

1867. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कृषि वर्ष 1973–74 में प्रान्त के भीतर एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में गेहू लाने ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध इसलिये लगाया था कि किसान को उसके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य न मिले और बाद में यह प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए उठा लिया गया कि व्यापारियो को अधिकतम लाभ का अवसर मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिबन्ध हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 26 फरवरी, 1973 को मध्य प्रदेश गेहू (रेल, सड़क और जल द्वारा परिवहन पर प्रतिबन्ध) आदेश, 1973 लागू किया था जिसके अधीन गेहू के अन्तर-जिला संचलन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था। ये प्रतिबन्ध 17 अगस्त, 1973 तक लागू रहे और उसके बाद उनको समाप्त कर दिया गया था। यह कहना ठीक नही है कि ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए लगाए गए थे ताकि किसानो को उनकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य न मिल सके या ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए हटाए गये थे ताकि व्यापारियो को अधिकतम लाभ कमाने का मौका दिया जाए। ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए लगाए गए थे ताकि गेहू के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ मे लेने की योजना को सफल बनाया जा सके और बाद मे उनको इसलिए हटाया गया था ताकि राज्य के कमी वाले इलाको मे गेहू की सप्लाई स्थिति का सुगम बनाया जा सके

सीमेंट की कमी का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के निर्माण कार्य पर प्रभाव

1888. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
श्री पीलू मोदी :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को पिछले वर्ष 30,000 टन सीमेंट की सप्लाई की गई जब कि उसने 1 34 लाख टन सीमेंट की मांग की थी और इस वर्ष भी 80,000 टन के बजाय केवल 15,000 टन सीमेंट ही दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को मिला है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त परिस्थिति मे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का निर्माण-कार्य रुक गया है जिससे भारी क्षति होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का निर्माण कार्य सीमेंट के अभाव के कारण धीमा पड़ गया है।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सीमेंट के आंशिक विकल्प के तौर पर चूना तथा राख (फ्लाई ऐश) का प्रयोग करने का परामर्श दिया गया है। यथासम्भव अतिरिक्त सीमेंट प्राप्त करने के भी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh

1869 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the small and medium sized irrigation schemes postponed in the State of Uttar Pradesh for want of fund,

(b) when the funds will be made available and the time by which these scheme would be taken up, and

(c) the funds which were allocated for the purpose and the funds made available both by the State and the Central Government for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that no small or medium irrigation scheme bas been postponed for want of funds.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मध्यम और निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये पंजीकरण

1870. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया:** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों हेतु मध्यम आय वर्ग और निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये नये पंजीकरण में विशेष रूप से प्रारम्भिक जमा राशि में वृद्धि करके शर्तों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और यदि हां, तो पुनरीक्षित शर्तें क्या है और प्रारम्भिक जमा राशियां क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रारम्भिक जमा राशि ऋण के रूप में देगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा फ्लैट आवंटित किए गए हैं, फ्लैट की लागत के 20 प्रतिशत राशि के बराबर गृह निर्माण अग्रिम देने का निर्णय किया गया है जिसमें से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी द्वारा पहले से जमा अथवा भुगतान की गई राशि यदि कोई हो, को कम कर दिया जायेगा।

West Bengal Government's proposal on Food Policy

1871. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the West Bengal Government's new proposal on food policy in the State; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposal and Central Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have recently announced their Food Policy for the 1974-75 kharif year. The salient features of this policy are as under:

(*i*) Target for internal procurement has been fixed at 5 01 lakh tonnes in terms of rice.

(*ii*) Fifty percent levy has been imposed on rice millers. Levy free portion will be allowed to be disposed of at prevailing market price.

(*iii*) A graded levy on producers of paddy (other than Aus & Boro) holding more than 4 acres in irrigated areas and more than 6 acres in non-irrigated areas has been imposed.

(*iv*) Levy at the flat rate of 5 tonnes per unit per annum will be imposed on units engaged in custom milling.

(*v*) Procurement will be made direct from producers through purchase agents and F.C.I.

(*vi*) Surplus stocks with producers and non-producers will be requisitioned by State Government as and when considered necessary.

(*vii*) To facilitate rice procurement, certain surplus districts and areas have been cordoned off. Cordoning of statutorily rationed areas will continue.

(*viii*) Statutory rationing in greater Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur industrial belt, fringe rationing in deficit pockets around greater Calcutta and modified rationing in the rest of the State will continue.

Losses due to Flood in Assam

1872. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed by floods in Assam this year upto 30th September, 1974;

(b) total value of property lost; and

(c) remedial steps taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the reports received from the State Government of Assam, the loss of life and property caused by the floods during 1974 was as follows:

Loss of human life	45
Loss of crops	Rs. 4000 lakhs
Damage to houses	Rs. 500 lakhs
Damage to public utilities	Rs. 500 lakhs

(c) The State Government have been implementing flood protection measures for reducing the damage caused by the floods. The progress made since 1954 upto the end of Fourth Plan is as follows:

Length of embankments constructed	3378 Km.
Drainage channels constructed	770 Km.
Town protection scheme completed	49

These have been implemented with an outlay of Rs. 58·66 crores and have benefitted about 7·50 lakh ha. of flood prone area.

Flood protection measures are being continued during the Fifth Plan and a provision of Rs. 61 crores has been tentatively proposed for the purpose.

A Flood Forecasting Unit, set up by the Centre, has been functioning at Gauhati since 1969 for forecasting of floods on the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers. These forecasts are very useful to the district authorities to alert the people likely to be affected by the floods and also in arranging rescue and relief operations.

Statement of All India Foodgrains Dealers Association on hoarding of foodgrains

1873. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the reported statement made by the General Secretary of the All India Foodgrain Dealers Association saying that three million tonnes of foodgrains have been hoarded; and

(b) If so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) such press reports have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Government of India are already seized of the problem and have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to strictly enforce the various Control Orders and to invoke the provisions of the D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons. All out efforts are being made to unearth hoarded stocks. Stringent action is being taken under D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against the hoarders and the black-marketeers.

Central assistance to Kerala for Fishing Industry

1874. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total assistance centre have given to Kerala State for developing the fishing industry for the last three years year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): It is proposed to construct a fisheries harbour at Cochin at a total cost of Rs. 272 4 lakhs, the funds being provided by the Centre. The sanction was issued in June 1971. The Port Trust authorities are undertaking the work. The work may be completed in another two years. So far the amounts sanctioned to the Port Trust for the execution of the Project are:—

Year	Name of the harbour	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1971-72	Cochin	25 00
1972-73	"	25·00
1973-74	"	25 00
	TOTAL	75 00

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of landing and berthing facilities at minor ports, Central assistance of Rs. 77 45 lakhs was released during the Years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. The break-up of the figures is as follows:

Year	Name of the harbour	Amount Rs.
1971-72	1. Vizhinjom	18,01,958
	2. Cannanore	1,42,283
	TOTAL	19,44,24
1972-73	1. Vizhinjom	23,91,674
	2. Cannanore	5,22,134
	TOTAL	29,13,808
1973-74	1. Vizhinjom	27,21,896
	2. Cannanore	1,63,800
	3. Baliappatnam	1,000
	TOTAL	28,86,696

Water from Ganga into Hooghly-Bhagirath Channel

1875. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the work done up to date on the Feeder canal to flow of 40 cusecs of water from Ganga into Hooghly-Bhagirath channel;

(b) the latest position with regard to construction of bridge over Farakka Barrage project feeder canal at RD 28 near Ballapur, RD 62 for the Dhulian-Pakur inter-State Road, RD 34 near Sankarpur; and

(c) the work done by Bihar and West Bengalarding regland acquisition for the submersion in Barrage and catchment above Farakka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Over 99% of the earthwork excavation in the Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage project which has a design capacity of 40,000 cusecs has been done and is expected to be completed by the end of 1974.

(b) Investigation and design for the new bridge at RD 29·5 have been taken up; construction work for bridge at RD 62 has been resumed and is in progress. No bridge at RD 34 is proposed to be taken up.

(c) 8,750 acres of land coming under submergence under the Farakka Barrage Project has so far been acquired for the Project by the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. The land acquisition work for the remaining 8755 acres is in progress.

Relief to Flood-effected people in Bihar

1876. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER: SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE ND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that according to the State Government Official report, some 13,18,000 people have been badly effected by devastating floods in East Champaran District in Bihar;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to help the poor and effected people in those areas; and

(c) steps taken by Government to give elief to those affected people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government. It will be laid on e Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Black marketing in text books in Delhi

1877. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will te Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged black-marketing in text books by the dealers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken on them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No instance of alleged black-marketing in text books by dealers in Delhi has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision at Chief Ministers conference on quantum of foodgrains to be distributed through Fair Price Shops

1878. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Conference of the Chief Ministers it was agreed that the Government commitment to fair price shop outlets will increase to 10 million tonnes of foodgrains this year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far this commitment to fair price shops is fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). While no specific commitment in regard to the quantum of foodgrains to be distributed through fair price shops was made at the Chief Ministers Conference held in September, 1974, the Minister of Agriculture, while briefing the Press, indicated that issues through the public distribution system may be of the order of 10 million tonnes during this year. About 8 million tonnes of foodgrains have already been issued through public distribution system during January—September, 1974.

Soil conservation programme

1879. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether six lakh hectares of agricultural land are being brought under the soil conservation programme during the current year;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for this;

(c) whether Orissa has been covered under this programme; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) An area of 6·38 lakh hectares of agricultural land is being treated for soil conservation measures during the current year in the country under the State Sector Programme.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3198 42 lakhs has been allotted for this programme in the current year.

(c) and (d). Under this programme, target of 7,000 hectares and an outlay of Rs. 68 50 lakhs were recommended for Orissa for the current year by the Annual Plan Working Group.

Meeting of experts on irrigation facilities

1880. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the experts on irrigation facilities participated by the Planning Commission member and Shri Kanwar Sain, a world renowned expert on the subject, was held in Jaipur in November to discuss the question of creating better and more irrigation facilities in the States and to solve the recurring famines;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of the meeting; and

(c) whether the State Governments are fully capable of implementing the recommendations; and if not, whether any Central assistance has been sought; and if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of the Central Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Discussions were held at Jaipur on 20th November to consider the suggestions made by National Commission on Agriculture in its Interim Report on Desert Development proposing recasting of Rajasthan Canal Project Stage II. It was agreed that Rajasthan Government would constitute a study team for undertaking technical and economic surveys of the proposals. The State Government has the necessary man-power and technical know-how for the purpose and would require about a year to do so. They, however, have asked for some financial assistance for carrying out this work, which request is being considered.

Cricket Control Board and All India Football Federation

1881. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the functioning of Cricket Board and All India Football Federation;

(b) if so, whether the Government are directly financing any amount to C.C.B. and A.I.F.F. for the promotion of sports, etc.; and

(c) the actual expenses incurred for National Institute of Sports in Punjab every year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not give financial assistance to National Sports Federations/Associations, for their working expenses. However, financial assistance is given for specific purposes, for example, holding of coaching camps, for holding of National Championships, and for participation in the International sports tournaments abroad, etc. Regards Board of Control for Cricket in India and the All India Football Federation, the former has not applied for any financial assistance for the above mentioned purposes, while in the case of the latter assistance has been granted from time to time for visits of their team abroad and for holding coaching camp.

(c) The grants sanctioned to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, during the last three years for its working expenses are as under :—

1971-72	Rs.30·00 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 30·75 lakhs
1973-74	Rs. 27·9 lakhs

Shortfall in Food Production

1882. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation has in a report pointed out serious shortfall in the food production in Asia during 1974-75 ;

(b) if so, to what extent India has registered shortfall in production of essential items like rice, wheat, coffee, tobacco, sugar etc. over the corresponding period in 1973-74 and whether any additional assistance is likely to be given by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation for increasing the production of these commodities in India ; and

(c) if so, quantum thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) In the Document "Assessment of the World Food Situation—Present and Future" prepared by the F.A.O. in connection with the World Food Conference (Rome 5—16 November, 1974), it has been indicated that in Mid-July most signs pointed to larger harvests. It has also been indicated that there also remains the major uncertainty of the outcome of the June-September monsoon in the Far East which will determine the harvests in the latter part of the year in that heavily populated region. There were heavy storms early in July causing serious floods in parts of Bangladesh and India.

(b) and (c). A comparative statement of estimates of production of important crops from 1969-70 to 1973-74 is enclosed.

It will be seen there from that in comparison to 1972-73 production of Wheat and Coffee only registered a shortfall in production. The Government of India have not sought any additional assistance from the F.A.O.

Statement

Estimates of Production of Important Corps (All-India) from 1969-70 to 1973-74

(Million tonnes)

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Final)
1. *FOODGRAINS*					
Rice—Autumn	17·13	19·35	19·34	15 96	18·70
Winter	20·46	20·21	20·65	20·36	21·96
Summer	2·84	2·67	3·08	2·92	3 08
TOTAL . . .	40·43	42·23	43·07	39·24	43·74
Jowar—Kharif	6·43	5·82	5·36	5·35	5·85
Rabi	3·29	2·28	2·36	1·62	3·14
TOTAL	9·72	8·10	7·72	6·97	8·99

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Final)
Bajra	5·33	8·03	5·32	3·93	7·09
Maize	5·67	7·49	5·10	6·39	5·64
Ragi	2·12	2·15	2·21	1·92	2·13
Small Millets	1·73	1·99	1·67	1·55	1·87
Wheat	20·09	23·83	26·41	24·74	22.07
Barley	2·72	2·78	2 58	2·38	2·33
TOTAL CEREALS	87 81	96·60	94·08	87·12	93·86
Gram	5·55	5 20	5·08	4·54	4·00
Tur	1 84	1·88	1 68	1·93	1·37
Other Pulse—					
Kharif	1·64	2·00	1·65	1·25	2 11
Rabi	2 66	2 74	2·68	2 19	2·27
TOTAL	4 30	4 74	4 33	3·44	4 38
TOTAL PULSES	11 69	11·82	11·09	9·91	9·75
Total Kharif Foodgrains	62·35	68·92	62·99	58·64	66·72
Total Rabi foodgrains	37·15	39 50	42·18	38·39	36·89
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	99·50	108·42	105·17	97·03	103·61
II.—*MAJOR COMMERCIAL CROPS*					
Sugarcane (Gur)	13·78	12·98	11·63	12·76	14·05
Groundnut	5·13	6·11	6·18	4·09	5·80
Castorseed†	0·12	0·14	0 16	0·15	0·23
Sesamum	0·45	0 56	0·45	0·38	0·49
Rapeseed & Mustard	1·56	1·98	1·43	1·81	1·69
Linseed	0·47	0·47	0·53	0·43	0·47
TOTAL FIVE MAJOR OILSEEDS	7·73	9·26	8·75	6·86	8·68
Cotton†	52·55	44·99	65·64	54·17	58·19
Jute †	56·55	49·38	56·84	49·78	61·76
Mesta †‡	11·30	12·55	11·50	11·12	14.61
Coffee* (CB)	0·64	1·10	0·69	0·91(P)	0·86(P)
"Tobacco"	3·37	3·62	4 19	3·72	4·41

†Lakh bales of 180Kgs. each (CB) Figures supplied by Coffee Board. (P) Provisional.
*‡Lakh tonnes.

चीनी के निर्यात की नीति और आन्तरिक खपत की नीति में परिवर्तन

1883. **श्री हरी सिंह:** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गत मौसम के मुकाबले में चालू मौसम मे चीनी के उत्पादन में हुई कमी की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों को चीनी भेजने तथा देश में इस्तेमाल करने की नीति में कोई परिवतन करने का है ; और

(ग) इस परिवर्तन के कारण देश के किसानों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) चालू मौसम में अक्तूबर के शुरू मे 15 नवम्बर तक और पिछले चार मौसमों की उसी अवधि के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :—

चीनी मौसम	उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टन में)
1970–71	1.42
1971–72	1.13
1972–73	2.51
1973–74	1.41
1974–75	1.77

आशा है कि चालू मौसम के दौरान कुल उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन के लगभग बराबर ही होगा ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Central Grants under Crash Programme for Agriculture

1885. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state ,

(a) amount paid to the States and Union Territories under agriculture crash programme State-wise ;

(b) whether he has made an assessment of the result achieved by implementing these schemes ; and

(c) if so, whether the achievements are encouraging ; and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No amounts have been paid as no special agricultural crash programmes have been formulated.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Report of Central Team on Damage of Crop in Bihar

1886. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any team visited Bihar for on-the-spot study of the damages caused by nature's twin wrath of floods and drought, and -

(b) if so, the findings of study thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) Yes, Sir. Central Study Team visited Bihar on 14th-15th November, 1974.

(b) The report of the team is awaited.

Paucity of funds with Kalyani University

1887. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Kalyani University is on the verge of collapse due to the acute paucity of funds; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that it had no funds to pay salary to the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Vice-Chancellor, Kalyani University had, *vide* his letter dated November 1, 1974 informed the Secretary to the Chancellor or the University, that the University was facing a financial crisis and that it was not in a position to pay even salaries to its staff for the month of November.

Plan to increase Production of Vanaspati and Oil Seeds

1888. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been chalked out to increase the production of vanaspati and sell it at a reasonable price to the consumers in the country;

(b) whether any plan has also been chalked out to increase the production of oil seed in the country; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Experience has shown that vanaspati production increases when raw oils used in its manufacture become available in adequate quantities at [economic prices, and Government's efforts are directed towards achieving this as explained in reply to parts (b) & (c) of the question.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to raise the production of oilseeds to 125 lakh tonnes the end of the Fifth Planp eriod, mainly through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme comprising the following :—

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme extending the package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oilseed crop, in selected States, covering a total area of 23·56 lakh hectares by 1978-79.

(ii) Extension of oilseeds to new irrigate ara—cultivation of oilseed in the major irrigation project areas and popularizing improved techniques of cultivation.]

(iii) Development of non-traditional oilseeds extending the area under sunflower to 10·60 lakh hectares and under soyabean to 4 30 lakh hectares by 1978-79.

Lifting Restrictions On Inter-District Movement of Food-Grains in Orissa

1889. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to lift the ban on the inter-district movement of foodgrains so that the normal trade channels might be restored keeping in view the desperate situation in the State of Orissa ;

(b) whether Government would also like to take measures, including promulgation of an ordinance, to unearth stocks with big farmers, traders and millers; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In Orissa only the inter-

district movement of rice and paddy is restricted. The State Government propose to continue these restrictions in the interest of procurement.

(b) and (c) : The State Governments have already got sufficient powers under the essential Foodstuffs (Prevention of Hoarding and Requisitioning of Stocks Order, 1974 to requisition stocks of rice and paddy from farmers and other persons.

बनों के अन्तर्गत भूमि

1890. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) 1951-52 मे कितनी एकड भूमि मे बन थे और क्या उसकी तुलना मे 1971-72 मे बन भूमि मे कोई वद्धि हुई है ,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों मे कितनी एकड भूमि मे बन लगाये गये और

(ग) कितने पेड लगाये गये उनमे से कितने प्रतिशत पेड जीवित हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) . (क) वर्ष 1951-52 में देश मे बनों के अन्तर्गत कुल 734 4 लाख हेक्टयर क्षेत्र था और वर्ष 1971-72 मे बनो के अन्तर्गत 745.6 लाख हैक्टयर क्षेत्र था ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्यो तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बन विभागो मे सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Pay Scales of Teachers in Gujrat

1891. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether Sen Committees recommendations regarding pay scales of teachers in Gujrat has not been implemented in that State :-

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

(c) whether college tecahers from all over Gujrat have protested in front of the Raj Bhavan, Gujrat demanding the implementation of the said recommendations ; and

(d) Government of India's reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) : The Government of India have on November 2, 1974 conveyed their sanction to all the State Governments for implementation of the revised scales of pay of university and college teachers and have requested them to send their proposal for release of Central assistance. The matter is being examined by the Government of Gujrat.

(c) and (d) : According to the information received from the Government of Gujrat here has been no protest in front of the Raj Bhavan by teachers from all over Gujrat But a deputation of teachers of Gujrat University Area Teacher's Association called on the Governor and presented a memorandum listing out their demands, after taking out a procession in Ahmedabad.

Working of Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda

1892. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda for the last three years ;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during the same period ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) : The Indian Dairy Corporation is a public sector undertaking constituted under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and there has been no occasion to make any special enquiry into the working of the Corporation. No irregularity has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Indianisation of text books

1893. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a time bound programme for indianisation of text-books in Indian Universities ; and

(b) if so, the sailent features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Government have been implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of production of university level books in Hindi and the regional languages under which emphasis is placed on the production of originally written books by Indian authors related to the requirements of students studying in our universities. Government are also implementing a scheme for subsidising the production in English, of university level books by Indian authors.

Permanent posts of junior Engineers and Superintending Engineers in C.P.W.D.

1894. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent posts sanctioned for the ranks from junior Engineers to Superintending Engineers in the C.P.W.D separately for the Civil and Electrica sides ; and

(b) the dates from which these posts have been sanctioned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statment laid on the table of the House [*Placed in library See* No. LT 8665/74].

धान, चावल और ज्वार का वसूली तथा बिक्री मूल्य

1895. **श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धान, चावल और ज्वार का वसूली मूल्य कितना निर्धारित किया गया है और

(ख) सरकार इनकी बिक्री किस मूल्य पर करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) खरीफ मौसम, 1974–75 के लिए धान (मोटी किस्म) और ज्वार का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 74 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है । विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए मोटी धान के मूल्य के संदर्भ मे मोटे किस्म के चावल के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 104 और 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच निर्धारित किए गए थे । धान और अन्य मोटे अनाजो के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य मे वृद्धि करने के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यो का उपयुक्त रूप मे समायोजन करना ही पड़ेगा ।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों को शोध के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना

1896. **श्री राम रतन शर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ ऐसे विद्यार्थियो को शोध के लिये छात्रवृत्तिया प्रदान की हैं जो एम० ए० मे प्रथम श्रेणी मे उत्तीर्ण होने मे विफल रहे , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन्हे छात्रवृत्तियां देने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर अवर अनुसधान अधिछात्रवृत्तिया प्रदान करता है । इन अधिछात्रवृत्तियो के लिए चयन, इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित की गई विशेषज्ञ चयन समितियो की सिफारिशो के आधार पर किए जाते है । वर्ष 1973–74 तक, इन अधिछात्रवृत्तियो के लिए केवल वही उम्मीदवार विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र होते थे जिनके पास कम से कम एक वर्ष के शोध अनुभव सहित प्रथम अथवा द्वितीय श्रेणी मे मास्टर्स डिग्री हो । वर्ष 1974–75 मे, आयोग ने यह निर्णय किया है कि वे ही उम्मीदवार विचारार्थ पात्र होगे, जिन्होने प्रथम अथवा द्वितीय श्रेणी (कम से कम 55 प्रतिशत अको सहित) मे मास्टर्स डिग्री अथवा ग्रेड प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कम से कम 'बी' अथवा उससे अधिक ग्रेड प्राप्त किया हो ।

मध्य प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयो के उन 16 उम्मीदवारो मे से, जिन्हे 1969–70 मे 1973–74 तक की अवधि के दौरान आयोग द्वारा अधिछात्रवृत्तिया प्रदान की गई थी, केवल एक उम्मीदवार के पास ही उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी मे मास्टर्स डिग्री (58 प्रतिशत अक) थी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ निश्चित सख्या मे अधिछात्रवृत्तिया विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयो को आवंटित की जाती है जो ऐसे चयन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होते हैं । वर्ष 1971–72 विश्वविद्यालयो को यह सलाह दी गई है कि ये अवर अधिछात्रवृत्तियां सामान्यत: प्रथम श्रेणी के मास्टर्स डिग्री रखने वाले उम्मीदवारों को डाक्टरेट सबधी कार्य के लिए प्रदान की जाये और वे अधिछात्रवृत्तिया उन नियमो के अनुसार ही प्रदान की जाए, जो विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा इन अधिछात्रवृत्तियो के लिए निर्धारित किए गए है ।

Central Assistance for Ravine Reclamation Scheme in Chambal, M.P.

1897. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government approached the Central Government for funds to execute ravine reclamation schemes in the Chambal area of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, how much money has been released by the Central Government ; and

(c) if no money has been released the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) . (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No money has yet been released.

(c) Under Central Sector of the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, provision has been made for Pilot projects for protection of table lands and stabilization of ravinous areas The scheme is still under consideration of Government of India. Funds will be released only after the scheme is finalised.

Study by Economic and Statistical Organisation of Punjab Government on Functioning of Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

1898. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent study carried out by the Economic and Statistical Organi-

tion of the Punjab Government has pointed out several defects in the functioning of sugar Mills in the cooperative Sector ; and

(b) if so, the study carried out and the suggestions made by the Organisation to remove the defects and the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) . The required information has been called for from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Cotton Production during Fifth Plan

1899. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the programmes drawn up for development of cotton production in the Fifth Plan ,

(b) the allocation made for various cotton-growing States in the current year and the inputs for which it will be used ; and

(c) the expected improvements in yields thereunder ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) The Government of India is implementing Centrally sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme in all the main cotton growing states to increase the production of cotton in the country. Under this scheme adequate field staff is provided to advise the farmers in improve methods of cotton cultivation and arrange for their input requirements.

(b) A statement indicating amount sanctioned to different States under Intensive Cotton District Programme during 1974-75 is enclosed. Besides the staff and contingencies for which 100% assistance is being given by the Government of India, subsides are given for seeds, purchase of plant protection equipment demonstrations.

(c) Additional production of 3·14 lakh bales is expected during the 1974-75.

Statement

Statement indicating financial administrative approval conveyed to State Government for Intensive Cotton District Programme during 1974-75.

State	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	43 44
Gujarat	18·50
Haryana	18·37
Karnataka	38·11
Madhya Pradesh	15·72
Maharashtra	32·13
Orissa	1·75
Punjab	22·62
Rajasthan	23 36
Tamil Nadu	29·20
Uttar Pradesh	0·26
West Bengal	3·78
Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Regional Centre (Coimbatore)	0 18

Cultural Agreements

1900. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cultural agreements signed with other countries from 1971 to 1974 (September) together with names of the countries ; and

(b) whether all those agreements have been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) Ten. Names of the countries

are Australia, Argetina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Columbia, German Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Republic of Korea, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Senegal.

(b) Cultural Agreements only lay down the broad principles of cooperation. In pursuance of these Agreements regular Cultural Exchange Programmes are drawn up laying down the details of cooperation and exchanges to be carried out in a specific period. Of the above ten countries such Exchange Programmes have been concluded with Bangladesh, Belgium and the German Democratic Republic.

However, with the remaining countries, there have been *ad-hoc* cultural exchanges.

Bridge at the Crossing of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road

1901. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the proposal to construct a bridge at te crossing of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road with M. Avenue and Vinay Marg over the railway line in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed bridge has a right of way of 100' consisting of 24' wide main carriageways in either direction divided by a 4' central verge, with 12' wide service Roads and 8' wide footpaths on either side.

(c) The portion of the work to be carried out by the Railways has since been started. Work on the approaches which is to be carried out by New Delhi Municipal Committee could not be started because of squatting on most of the stretch of the land required for the purpose. A Gurdwara, temple and few business establishments also fall in the alignments. The matter with regard to the removal of the squatters is engaging attention. The work will be started as soon as the squatters are removed.

Short Term Loan to Drought hit Gujrat

1902. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government sanctioned a short term loan of Rupees 5 crores to drought-hit Gujarat for purchase and distribution of seeds and pesticides and fertilisers for the coming rabi sowing ;

(b) if so, whether the charges of corruption and indiscriminate distribution of these funds have been made gainst the distributors of loans and fertilizers in the State ;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have asked for details of the distribution and utilisation of loans from the States ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Fertiliser Scandal in Himachal Pradesh

1903. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a scandal in which fertilizers worth rupees one lakh reportedly perished has come to light in himachal Pradesh recently ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have enquired into the matter ;

(c) whether fertilizer scandals have been reported in several other States also ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to prevent such scandals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, 160 tonnes of fertilisers became unfit for use over a period of 16 years from 1957 to 1972, due to various factors, viz. humidity in high hills and heavy rain during transportation and storage, and lack of proper storage facilities. This quantum works out to 0·1% of the total quantity of fertilisers handled by the State Agriculture Department during this period which is negligible keeping in view the operational difficulties in the hilly terrain area and the need for having depots for sale of fertilisers in the far flung area to popularise the use of fertilisers.

(c) No such cases have been reported by other States in the recent past.

(d) Question does not arise.

Charges Levelled Against the Governing Body of Delhi State Cooperative Bank

1904. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges have been levelled against the governing body of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank, an appex bank of about 1500 co-operative societies and the governing body has been superceded on the 6th July, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Bank has put a virtual ban on sanctioning loans to new small urban cooperative societies;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether in two cases loans were sanctioned after imposition of the ban; and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd. has been superceded *inter alia* on account of the following reasons:—

(i) The last General Body Meeting of the Bank was held on 28th December, 1970. Thereafter the Bank had not called its general body meeting despite several requests. Besides, all the members of the Board of Directors had become overdue to retire in terms of the provisions contained in the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and the bye-laws of the Bank.

(ii) The Bank had been following defective loaning policies and had in some cases sanctioned loans to the members who were defaulters or not eligible to borrow. Similarly, loans were granted to some societies even though the accounts of these societies had not been audited for 2 years or more.

(iii) There was no control to ensure that for advances which have been pledged against goods, the value of security was sufficient to cover the advances.

(iv) The Bank had failed to take action for setting-off money due to it from members in terms of its bye-laws.

(v) Compliance of the audit report had not been made in respect of various branches of the Bank.

(vi) Estimated erosion in the value of assets of the Bank as on 30th June, 1972 amounted to Rs. 73.89 lakhs. As against estimated bad and doubtful debts of the Bank

amounting to Rs. 67.08 lakhs, it had bad and doubtful reserves to the tune of Rs. 6.95 lakhs.

(vii) The position of overdues was serious as the Bank had resorted to transactions suggestive of book adjustment on a large scale.

(viii) There were several deficienties in the loaning policy and in the loaning procedure followed by the Bank for example, loan applications were not adequately scrutinised; loans were sanctioned by individuals; no time-schedule for receipt of normal credit limit statements from the societies had been prescribed: system of submission of disbursement statements by the societies had not been introduced; timely receipt and scrutiry of utilisation certificates from th societies was not ensured; normal safeguards were not observed while sanctioning credit limits to industrial societies, consumer stores etc; usual safeguards were not observed in respect of long-term loans issued by the land mortgage banking section of the Bank;

(ix) The lead-office of the Bank had very ineffective control over its branches.

(c) There has been no ban on the sanctioning of the loans to new small urban cooperative societies. Only the newly organised Mohalla thrift and credit societies are not being financed by the Bank for the present. Thirft and credit societies which had been functioning in offices, schools etc. as also such of the Mohalla thirft and credit societies which have already received finance from the Bank and whose repayment performance was sactisfactory, were being financed by the Bank.

(d) As per the revised loaning policy of the Bank newly organised Mohalla thirft and credit societies are not being financed at present because such societies have very little arrangement for the recovery of dues from their members.

(e) No, Sir.

Overdues of State Cooperative Banks in States

1905. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether overdues of State Co-operative Banks in some of the States have increased considerably for sometime past;

(b) if so, the names of States where the dues have not been cleared and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZKHAN) : (a) and (b). Overdues of State Cooperative Banks have shown generally rising trend since 1967-68 in some States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The overdues of the State Cooperative Banks are a result of overdues at the Central Cooperative Bank and the primary society levels and also due to poor internal resources of the State Cooperative Banks. Some of the factors leading to the accumulation of overdues are interal and the others external to the cooperative credit structure. The internal factors mainly relate to unsound lending policies, misutilisation of credit, inadequate supervision, lack of will to pay and unsatisfactory management of banks and societies. The external factors relate to the occurrence of natural calamities such as droughts, floods etc. and the failure to take advantage of conversion facilities in such circumstances.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to improve the climate for recovery, take coercive action against wilful defaulters, streamline the loaning policies and procedures of the banks and the societies and reorganise and revitalise the cooperative credit structure.

Flood Protection Work in West Bengal

1906. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages affected by floods during August-September, 1974 in the Northern Districts of West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the particulars of the proposals by the State Government for flood protection works in these districts, district-wise, during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) action taken by the Centre and the State Government in these regard, district-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) According to the reports received from the State Government of West Bengal, areas in the Northern districts of the State, as indicated below, were affected by the floods during August-September, 1974

District	Areas affected
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar Block II, Entire Sadar Sub-division, Entire Tufangunge Sub-division, Part of Dinhata Sub-division, Part of Mathabhanga Sub-division and Part of Mekhligunge Sub-division.
Jalpaiguri	Moinaguri, Dhupguri, Mal, Alipurduar, Kumargram, Madarihat and Falakata Police Station areas.
Malda	Ratua and Manikchak Police Station areas, Islampur Anchal of Harishchandrapur Block II and Bhutni Diara of Manickchak Block.
West Dinajpur	Chopra, Itahar, Gangarampur and Tapan Police Station areas.

(b) The proposals of flood protection works approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the State Flood Control Board/Board of Consultants of the North Bengal Flood Control Commission during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 for the northern districts of West Bengal are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-8566/74].

(c) Implementation of flood protection works is the responsibility of the State Government. The Centre accords approval for the inclusion in the Plan of schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs each. Schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs included in the Annexure have been approved by the Centre as indicated therein.

The position of implementation of the schemes by the State Government have also been indicated in the Annexure.

National Agency for Remote Sensing

1907. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish a national agency for remote sensing to undertake on a regular basis the survey of large tracts of land to help launch integrated and comprehensive development programmes; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). National

Remote Sensing Agency has already been set up as a Registered Society under the Department of Science and Technology. One of the objectives for which the Agency is established will be to carry out surveys by using remote sensing technology for various natural resources like agriculture, hydrology, meteorology, fisheries, minerals, oil, soils, environmental monitoring, forestry, ocean resources, topography, land resources and crop disease surveillance.

6.6 m. Construction Workers under Threat of Lay-Off

1908. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in an English Daily dated the 21st September, 1974 under the caption "6.6 m. construction workers may be laid off";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto; and

(c) action taken or proposed to protect the interest of construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have imposed restrictions on the use of cement in the construction of certain categories of buildings for a period of one year. This has been done to conserve cement and steel for making it available for priority sector and for meeting exports requirement and also to contain the general inflationary trend in the country. Government have advised the use of local materials to the extent possible so that the construction activity and the workers do not suffer.

दिल्ली और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबलरोटी का उत्पादन और मांग

1909. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबल रोटी की कमी हो गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में डबल रोटी का कितना उत्पादन होता है तथा उसकी कितनी मांग है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने डबल रोटी की पूरी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). जैसा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है, दिल्ली और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबल रोटी की कोई भी कमी नहीं है। दिल्ली में लगभग 2,25,000 से लेकर 2,50,000 डबल रोटियां प्रतिदिन तैयार की जाती है जोकि इस क्षेत्र की उचित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

Alleged corrupt practices in Delhi University examinations

1912. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in a local daily dated the 10th October, 1974 wherein it has been revealed that there exists the evil of tabulation malaise in the Delhi University examination results and use of corrupt practices on the part of the people who set papers and even the sale of the question papers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these reports?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). In a press report entitled 'Tabulation malaise on Campus' appearing in the Times of India issue of October 10, 1974, some irregularities in the examinations of Delhi University held in 1974 were pointed out. The Controller of Examinations, Delhi University contradicted the allegations in a letter which was published in the Times of India issue of October 16, 1974.

Use of Water and Fertiliser for Production of a Kilo of Rice

1913. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some of the Asian countries especially in Japan one kilogram of rice is produced with only 600 gallons of water, while in India for producing the same quantity 1500 gallons of water and comparatively larger quantity of fertilizers is used; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

In general, Japan produces more rice per unit of water and fertilizer used, as compared to India.

(b) The reasons for more efficient rice production in Japan are:

(i) favourable growing conditions (long warm days and cool nights) of the warm temperate zone favourable for more efficient physiological activity with low evaporative less of water (ii) favourable distribution of rainfall (iii) adoption of scientific techniques of rice culture including proper varietal selection by owner-cultivators and (iv) high level of management which includes land levelling, puddling and compaction, controlled irrigation and drainage, prevention of seepage and percolation losses leading to higher efficiency of water and fertilizer application, intensive use of inputs like fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and effective weed control. Under these favourable agro-climatic conditions and high level of management, average rice yield in Japan is more than 5000 kg. per hectare as compared to a much lower average yield of rice obtained by cultivators under our conditions. Such high level of management and *high yields* are, therefore, responsible for obtaining higher rice production per unit of water and fertilizer used in Japan.

Central Assistance for Housing Colonies in J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

1914. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the housing colonies in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana for which Central assistance has been sanctioned during the past three years; and

(b) the cost of each one of these colonies and the likely period by which they would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b): All social housing schemes implemented by the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, are in the State Sector of the Plan and are financed by the State Government concerned according to their requirements and priorities. Central assistance is given to the State Governments for all State Sector programmes, including Housing in the form of "Block Loans" and "Block Grants"

However, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited have sanctioned certain housing schemes of these States and a Statement showing details thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-8567/74.]

C.D. Block in U.P.

1915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of C.D. Blocks in U.P. has increased during the past two years;

(b) the reasons which led to the increase in their number;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of C.D. Blocks in any other States on demand or otherwise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

1916. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had recently given the assurance to the Congress led deputation that the unauthorised colonies constructed in Delhi before June, 15, 1972 would be regularised by the Government;

(b) whether East Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi was constructed before June 15, 1972;

(c) if so, Government propose to regularise this colony in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) On the basis of indication given by Prime Minister to a rally organised by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee on 27th August, 1974, a high level committee has been set up to make a case by case study in respect of all unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi from time to time, in particular before 15th June, 1972, with a view that the Government could take a decision in regard to their future.

(b) to (d). The question of regularisation or otherwise of the East Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, would be decided after the receipt of the report of the committee.

Students unrest in Gujarat

1917. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULLURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students unrest in the State of Gujarat is continuing and there is a lack of co-ordination between the students and teachers;

(b) if so, whether it is because most of the demands of students have not been met; and

(c) whether the Union Government are considering to appoint a Commission to go into the question of students unrest in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). After the reopening of educational institutions in Gujarat State in June-July this year the situation has

remained peaceful. Barring certain stray instances of indiscipline and strike on purely localised institutional issues, t he educational institutions have been working in peaceful manner throughout the State. It has been reported by the State Government that no demands from any student organizations have since been received by the State Government. The State educational institutions and authorities are making every effort to cover the ground of study lost by the students during the last academic session.

(c) No. Sir.

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project

1919. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased tc state :

(a) what is the present stage of the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project which has been under the consideration of the Government for the last few years;

(b) whether Government are aware that this project is very much important to the development of this area and increasing agricultural production; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken for the speedy implementation of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a): The project report for the Vamanapuram irrigation project was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Kerala in December, 1973. The comments of the Commission have been sent to the State Government, replies to which are awaited.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This will depend upon the techno-economic feasibility of the project and the availability of funds for its implemantation.

Central Assistance for Kerala Industrial Plantation Scheme

1920. SHRI VYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted the Kerala Industrial Plantation scheme for the approval and financial assistance of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the decisions taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) No, Sir. Kerala Government has submitted a scheme for Integrated development of Teak Forests and Wood-based Industries in Kerala for presentation to the World Bank for financing. The World Bank team has recently toured the Project areas. Its report is awaited.

(b) Broad outlines of the Project are:—

(i) utilising timber from 42,000 hectares of teak plantation.

(ii) setting up of saw-mill, plywood mill, fibre and particle board mills, furniture plant etc.

(iii) providing direct employment to about 6500 persons;

(iv) putting to full use small dimensioned and secondary timbers;

(v) proposing to export about 30 percent of wood products to foreign countries;

(vi) reducing the export of superior hardwood in their unprocessed form;

(vii) encouraging the establishment of auxiliary industries;

The outlay of the Project has been estimated as Rs. 107 crores.

Since the Project is under scrutiny of the World Bank, the reaction of the World Bank Team is yet to be known. This project has not been submitted to Central Government for approval and financial assistance and as such the question of taking decision by the Central Government on the Project does not arise.

Food shortage due to lack of Agricultural input

1921. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some agricultural experts of the world have viewed that food shortage is likely to continue till 1985 mainly because of shortage of agricultural inputs and lack of will to share the surplus;

(b) whether this observation also applied to India; and

(c) if so, the items of agricultural inputs where deficiencies have been noticed and their extent and steps being taken to remove them both on short and long terms basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) In the document entitled "Assessment" of the World Food Situation-Present and Future' prepared for the World Food Conference, it is indicated that recent trends in food supply and demand extended upto 1985 on the assumption of no major policy changes could lead to a serious imbalance in the international food situtation. The cereal deficit in the developing market economics would rise by 1985 to around 85 million tonnes per year compared to 16 million tonnes of net import in 1969/72. The document brings out that the developing countries do have the potential to produce much larger quantities of food than estimated on the basis of past trends. This document as well as another document entitled "The World Food Problem-Proposals for National and International Action" have highlighted some of the action programmes needed for the realization of the the higher potential.

(b) There are no specific references to India as such, in this regard, in the document, but India is covered by the Far East Region for which imbalances between demand and production have been projected.

(c) During the year 1974-75 there is expected to be shortage of about 280 percent in the supplies of fertilisers vis-a-vis requirements. A number of steps have been taken to meet the situation. These include efforts to import maximum possible quantities, improve the existing distribution system of fertilisers and achieve maximum possible production from the existing indigenous manufacturing Units. These steps are likely to improve the situation in the immediate future. From a long range point of view additional capacity of fertiliser industry is being set up in the country in order to attain self-sufficiency in this regard. In so far as pesticides are concerned, some shortage is being experienced. Steps are being taken to maximise indigenous production and also to import technical grade pesticides. Production capacity for new lines are also under consideration.

Project for drinking water in rural Area of Goa

1922. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to sate whether Central Government have sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): In Goa, Daman and Diu, during 1972-74, out of 417 villages, 28 villages have been covered with piped water supply. Work

on one more village water supply scheme is in progress. Total expenditure on this work is Rs. 40·07 lakhs. In 5th Five Year Plan there is a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for rural water supply.

Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Goa

1923. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Goa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): Precise information is not available. However there were no job-seeking agricultural graduates on the live Register of Employment Exchanges in Goa on 31-12-1973.

Complaint from Nepal Regarding soil Erosion work

1924. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has complained that India has not undertaken soil erosion work though Nepal had provided the necessary boulders and timber ;

(b) whether Government of India has made its position clear regarding the Kosi benefits ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) to (c). In a note dated the 8th October, 1974, Nepal has referred to the delay in execution of works for prevention of erosion on the right bank of the Kosi river.

A comprehensive scheme for prevention of erosion of near Jalpapur on the right bank of the Kosi has been sanctioned and is already under execution. Out of 22 spurs proposed to be constructed, 8 spurs have already been constructed and the progress on the remaining spurs is being expedited.

Salballas for the construction of spurs are to be provided by the Government of Nepal. The place indicated for cutting of Salballas is about 90 miles from the work site and is in a remote locality from where the transportation is extremly difficult specially during the rains. The Government of Nepal is being requested to indicate a nearby place from where Salballas could be transported with less difficulty and at reasonable cost.

The correct position concerning the benefits accuring to Nepal under the Kosi project has already been explained to the Nepalese authorities at a various levels on appropriate occasions.

Production of Groundnut oil seeds

1925. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any long term plan for increase in production of oil seeds, and edible and non-edible oils ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether this year's groundnut crop has been badly damaged ;

(d) if so, the comparative figures of groundnuts production on the last three years; and

(e) the likely effect of the fall in production on prices of groundnut oil and dalda ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to raise the production of oilseeds to 125 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five year Plan from the base level production of 94 lakh tonnes, *inter alia* by the implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Oilseeds which includes :

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.

(ii) Extension of Oilseeds to new Irrigated Areas; and

(iii) Development of Non-traditional Oilseeds (Soyabean and Sunflower).

The strategy proposed to be adopted under the Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme will be to implement the package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oilseed crop in the selected States, where production technology has been well developed and potentialities for rapid growth in production are good. The Programme is proposed to be implemented over an area of 2·356 million hectares, in a phased manner by the end of the Fifth Plan. The object of the Scheme for extension of oilseeds to New Irrigated Area is to extend cultivation of oilseeds in the major irrigation project areas where good potentialities exist and to popularise improved techniques of cultivation to obtain maximum return per hectare. Under the scheme for the Development of Non-traditional Oilseeds, it is proposed to extend the area under sunflower to 10·60 lakhs hectares and under soyabean to 4·30 lakh hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The other features of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Oilseeds Development in the Fifth Plan are :—

1. Provision of necessary facilities, by way of libral financial assistance for the production of Nucleus and Foundation seed as also to cover part of the expenditure on transport and handling of certified seed, to ensure regular supply of pure seed of improved varieties sufficient to meet the requirements of the area to be brought under the programme.

2. Minikit, containing seeds of new oilseeds crops and new varieties of oilseeds recommended for the selected districts alongwith seed dressers and literature of package of practices, to be supplied free of cost to the farmers in the first year of their introduction.

3. Organising mass plant protection campaigns through plant protection squads or on custom service basis. Provision of financial assistance is proposed to be made for this as also transactional loss on plant protection chemicals.

4. Laying out problems oriented demonstrations. Assistance is proposed to be provided towards the cost of inputs for these demonstrations.

As regards non-edible oils, certain fiscal incentives have already been provided for their larger utilisation in the manufacture of vanaspati as also Soap.

(c) Firm estimates of area and production of groudnut for 1974-75 are not yet available. However, according to present indications, groundnut crop is reported to have been affected on account of insufficient and erratic rains in the South West Monsoon Season in some parts of major growing States particularly Gujarat.

(d) the production estimates of groundnut during the last three years as are follows :—

Year	*Production* (000 *tonnes*)
1971-72	6181
1972-73	4092
1973-74	5798

(e) The prices of groundnut oil are affected by a number of factors, including the size of the oilseeds crop in the country. Since firm estimates of khariff oilseeds crop are not yet available and it is too early to form any idea of rabi oilseeds production, it is not possible to anticipate the effect of production on prices of groundnut oil. To the extent roundnut oil forms part of the oil-mix used in the manufacture of vanaspati, fluctuations in the price of groundnut would also affect the price of this commodity.

Project for drinking water

1926. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Rajasthan ; and

(b) so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was started by Central Government with 100% central assistance during the years 1972-74. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs was given to the Government of Rajasthan. 10 piped water supply schemes and 1126 tube wells with hand pumps have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs has been reported by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department of Rajasthan. Another Central Programme under the control of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation "Drought Pron Area Programme" has provision for 29 piped water supply schemes for 242 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 335 lakhs. About Rs. 168 lakhs has been spent upto 31st July, 1973.

In the 5th Five Year Plan rural water supply has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme which is in the States Sector and as such the spillover of the schemes being executed under these two programmes have been transferred to the States Sector.

Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Rajasthan

1927. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Rajasthan ; and

(b) whether any incentives has been offered to them for self-employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) : (a) Precise information is not available. However, there were 457 job-seeking agricultural graduates, including 8 engineering graduates and 57 post-graduates on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan on 31-12-1973.

(b) A scheme of setting up of Agro-service Centres has been sanctioned by the Department of Agriculture to provide self employment opportunities to engineers and agricultural graduates etc. Information regarding incentives offered by State Government and other organisations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Sabha no sooner it is received.

Construction of Tube Well in Sector 'D' in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

1928. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tube-well has been constructed to meet the requirements of Sector 'D' and other Areas in D. I. Z. Area, New Delhi.

(b) whether the electricity connection has been provided there ; if so, when ;

(c) whether the completion certificate from N.D.M.C. has been obtained ; if so, when ;

(d) whether the tube-well has since been commissioned if so, when; and

(e) in case the tube-well has not so far been commissioned the particular reasons therefor when the residents of the area are facing shortage of water and the persons who is responsible for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, on 14th October, 1974.

(c) Yes, on 7th October, 1974.

(d) Not yet.

(e) The Government is aware of the shortage of water. That is why the tube-well has been sunk. However, the tube-well water has not yet been put into use because the normal procedure is first to develop the yield of the tube-well through pumping

over a period of time and then to test the water for its potability before commissioning. This takes some time. Water samples have already been sent to New Delhi Municipal Commitee for testing. As soon as its potability is established, water supply will be commenced. There is no question of delay or of fixing responsibility.

Farmers Arrested under Misa and D.I.R. for Hoarding-Foodgrains during October, 1974

1929. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of big farmers arrested under MISA and DIR in each of the States for hoarding foodgrains during the month of October, 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : The information is benig collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Gujarat

1930. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Gujarat ;

(b) whether any incentives have been offered to them for self-employment ; and

(c) whether fertiliser agencies have also been given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) : (a) Precise information is not available. However , there were 270 job seeking agricultural graduates, including 4 post graduates, on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Guajrat on 31-12-73.

(b) and (c) : A scheme of setting up Agro-service Centres has been sanctioned by the Department of Agriculture for providing self-employment opprtunities to engineers and agricultural graduates etc. Information regarding incentives given by State Government and other organisations and the fertiliser agencies given to them is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha no sooner it is received.

Pavment of Sugarcane Price by Co-operative Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu

1931. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what was tne decision of the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding payment of price per tonne of sugarcane, including the incentives and subsidies given by the cooperative sugar factories in Tmail Nadu for 1973-74 season ;

(b) the price fixed for each factory and the formula therefor ; and

(c) whether the cooperative factories are implementing the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) : The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported on 16th November, 1974 the following final cane-prices as payale by Cooperative sugar factories for 1973-74 :—

Name of the Factory	Cane Price Per Tonne in Rs.
1. Ambur	137.00
2. Maduranthakam	135.00
3. Amravathi	118.00
4. Salem	118.00
5. Kallakurichi	113.00
6. National	102.50
7. Dharmapuri	106.00

The formula if any, applied for the fixation of these prices has not been intimated by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) : The final prices which were communicated by the State Government only on the 31st October, 1974 to the above sugar factories are under implementation by the factories.

रबी और खरीफ की फसल के लिये उवरक के कोटे का आवंटन

1932. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस वर्ष खरीफ की फसल के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों का आवंटित उर्वरक का कोटा क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने रबी की फसल के अभियान के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों की उर्वरकों की सप्लाई करने के लिये कौन सी योजना तैयार की है तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) खरीफ 1974 (फरवरी–जुलाई, 1974) के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों की उर्वरकों की कुल स्वीकृत आवश्यकताओं और किए गए नियतन का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबन्ध "क" में दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल-टी 8568/74] ।

(ख) रबी मौसम (अगस्त, 1974—जनवरी, 1975) के कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राज्यों की निबल आवश्यकताओं का मौसम शुरू होने से पहले क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में अनुमान लगाया गया था । विनिर्माताओं ने विभिन्न राज्यों को उर्वरकों की जितनी सप्लाई करनी थी उसका भी एक सर्वसम्मत वितरण योजना के आधार पर पूर्वानुमान किया गया था । इस वितरण योजना में उर्वरकों की ढुलाई के लिए रेलों की सभार–क्षमता और कारखानों के लाभप्रद विपणन क्षेत्रों आदि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखा गया था । उसके बाद सभी राज्यों आदि की कुल स्वीकृत आवश्यकता की तुलना में देशी और आयातित स्रोतों से देश में उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि का हिसाब लगाया गया था । उपलब्धि के इस स्तर को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य का कुल हिस्सा (केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल और विनिर्माताओं से) आनुपातिक आधार पर निर्धारित कर दिया गया था । इस हिस्से में से देशी विनिर्माताओं द्वारा क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए किए गए वायदे के अनुसार की जाने वाली सप्लाई की मात्रा निकालकर शेष उर्वरक पूल से आवंटित कर दिया गया था । विनिर्माताओं से किया गया नियतन आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है ताकि राज्य सरकारें कानून के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई लागू कर सकें । विनिर्माताओं से नियतन और पूल से आवंटन 6 महीने की अवधि की दो तिमाहियों अर्थात् अगस्त से अक्तूबर, 1974 की तिमाही और नवम्बर, 1974 से जनवरी, 1975 की तिमाही, में किए गए हैं । विनिर्माताओं और पूल की सप्लाई की स्थिति की नियमित रूप से निगरानी रखी जाती है ताकि समय-समय पर परिवहन की विभिन्न कठिनाइयों का (यदि कोई हो) पता लगाया जा सके और यथाशीघ्र अधिक से अधिक सप्लाई की जा सके । इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों, उनकी एजेंसियों, बन्दरगाह के अधिकारियों, रेलों, परिवहन मंत्रालय, रेलवे बोर्ड और अन्य संबंधित संस्थाओं से निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जाता है ।

Reduction in the Price of Ford' Tractors

1933. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the original price of Ford' Tractors charged by the manufacturers

reduced by Government on representation by the farmers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS-PATEL) : (a) : No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता को केन्द्रीय दायित्व बनाने का प्रस्ताव

1934. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी और अनेक योजनाओं के बावजूद भारत खाद्य के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसे केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है जिससे राज्यों पर निर्भर हुये बिना ही स्वतंत्र रूप से योजनायें बनाई जा सकें ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भारत में आजादी से अब तक खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है । 1949–50 में (पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना के आधार स्तर पर) 608 लाख मीटरी टन (समायोजित) के स्तर की तुलना में 1970–71 में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन 1084 लाख मीटरी टन तक पहुंच गया । देश उस वर्ष खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर था, वास्तव में 1971 देश में खाद्यान्नों की वसूली कुल सार्वजनिक वितरण से अधिक हुई । तथापि, बाद के वर्षों में प्रतिकूल मौसम की परिस्थितियों और उत्पादन की कमी के फलस्वरूप देश को सार्वजनिक वितरण की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का आयात करना पड़ा था । पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में आन्तरिक मांग पूरी करने और सुरक्षित भंडार के लिए 1978–79 तक 1400 लाख मीटरी टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ।

(ख) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Slow Sugarcane Production due to Non-fixation of remunerative Price in Advance

1936. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the slow development in sugarcane production is due to not fixing a 'remunerative price', for cane well in advance of the season ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to solve these problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सिंचाई कार्यक्रम

1937. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में हाल में सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों से विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आहलूवालिया) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं । प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी सलाह से ऐसा कोई सिंचाई कार्य

कम नहीं तैयार किया गया है । तथापि, सूखे की स्थिति की दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पम्पों से सिंचाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से बिजली और डीजल आयल सप्लाई करने के समेकित प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । वर्तमान सिंचाई सुविधाओं का अधिक उपयोग करने के लिए सिंचाई प्रणालियों को भी अच्छी हालत में रखा जा रहा है और पहले से सृजित सिंचाई सुविधाओं के प्रयोग पर अधिक से अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है ।

राजस्थान नहर

1938. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
डा० कर्ण सिंह :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाखों व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए राजस्थान नहर के कार्य में तेजी लाई जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र का विचार इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने हेतु राज्य सरकार को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ; और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोदर लाल सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान लगभग । लाख अकाल पीड़ित श्रमिकों के रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के वास्ते 9.5 करोड़ रुपये के स्वीकृत परिव्यय से अधिक 5.24 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त धन राशि आवंटित की है ।

(ख) इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है । बहरहाल, अन्तिम निर्णय पांचवीं योजना को अन्तिम रूप देते समय ही लिए जा सकने की संभावना है ।

Discussion with West Bengal Government on Food situation

1939. SHRI M. S. PURTY :
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the visited recently West Bengal and held discussion with the Chief Minister and the State Government Cabinet on the food situation ;

(b) the outcome of the discussion : and

(c) the action taken up to the date on the basis of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation visited Calcutta during the last week of October 1974 and held discussion with State Food Minister on the food situation in the State The food position in the State was discussed generally and the Central Government sanctioned an increased wheat quota for October and November, 1974 and also not to adjust the allotment of 10,000 tonnes wheat for seed purposes against the State's food quota.

Appointment of Central Board to Control water Pollution

1940. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will th Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced appointment of a high powered Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution ; and

(b) if so, its functions and when its report will be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main function of the Board is to promote clean liness of streams and wells in different areas of the States. In addition, it will perform the following functions :—

(i) Advise the Central Government on any matter concerning the prevention and control of water pollution ;

(ii) Co-ordinate the activities of the State Boards and resolve disputes among them ;

(iii) Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards, carry out and sponsor investigations and research relating to problems of water pollution and prevention, control or abatement of water pollution ;

(iv) Plan and organise the training of persons engaged or to be engaged in programmes for the prevention, cotrol or abatement of water pollution.

(v) Organise through mass media a comprehensive programme regarding the prevention and control of water pollution ;

(vi) Collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to water pollution and the measures devised for its effective prevention and control and prepare manuals, codes or guides relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents and disseminate information connected therewith;

(vii) Lay down. modify or annual in consultations with the State Governments concerned the standards for a stream or well ;

(viii) Plan and cause to be excuted a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution.

The Central Board will not submit any special report except Annual Reports for each financial year.

Difference in price paid for Sugarcane by Factories in Tamil Nadu

1941. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast difference of price paid for sugarcane per tonne for the season 1972-73 by Co-operative Sugar factories and private sector sugar factories in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove this difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a). The co-opeative sugar factories have mostly paid higher cane prices than the private sector factoreis in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The co-operative factories are generally in a position to pay comparatively cane prices as the cane-growers themselves are the shareholders.

(c) None, as such higher payments over and above the staturory minimum cane price fixed by the Cnetral Government under their responsibility, are made by the factories voluntarily.

पब्लिक स्कूलों को केन्द्रीय अनुदान

1942. श्री नाथूराम आहिवार : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने पब्लिक स्कूल हैं तथा प्रत्येक स्कूल को केन्द्र सरकार ने कितना अनुदान दिया है ;

(ख) इन स्कूलों में किस श्रेणी के लोगों के बच्चों को अध्ययन का अवसर मिलता है ; और

(ग) क्या केवल उच्च अधिकारियों और अमीर लोगों के बच्चों को ही इन स्कूलों में प्रवेश मिल सकता है और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों के बच्चों का तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर बच्चों को वहां प्रवेश नहीं मिल सकता है।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) पब्लिक स्कूल उन स्कूलों को कहा जाता है, जो भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के सदस्य हैं। देश में पब्लिक स्कूलों की संख्या 48 है। इनमें 5 मिलिट्री स्कूल तथा 13 सैनिक स्कूल भी शामिल हैं। उन जूनियर कमीशंड आफिसरों/अन्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के रूप में, जिनके बच्चों को लगभग नहीं नाममात्र के खर्च पर पिछायसा पब्लिक स्कूल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, पांच मिलिट्री स्कूलों के लिए के लिए धन की पूरी व्यवस्था रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा की जाती है। सैनिक स्कूलों को किसी प्रकार का प्रत्यक्ष अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं होता है परन्तु रक्षा मंत्रालय तीन सेवा अधिकारियों, अर्थात प्रधानाचार्य, मुख्याध्यापक और कुलसचिव की सेवाएं प्रदान करता है, जिन्हें रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अदायगी की जाती है। अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

(ख) और (ग) : सभी श्रेणियों के लोग अपने बच्चों को सैनिक स्कूलों में दाखिल करा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि उनके बच्चे सैनिक स्कूल सोसायटी द्वारा संचालित सैनिक स्कूल प्रवेश परीक्षा को उत्तीर्ण कर लें। मिलिट्री और सैनिक स्कूलों में बच्चे मध्यमवर्गों तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों से आते हैं। जहां तक अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों का संबंध है, यदि माता पिता उनके लिए खर्च वहन कर सके तो जाति धर्म अथवा राज्य इत्यादि का विचार किए बिना उनमें सबके लिए दाखिला खुला होता है। कुछ स्कूलों ने, कम आय वर्ग के लड़के/लड़कियों के दाखिले के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजना आरम्भ की है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी कुछ अनुमोदित आवासीय सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में एक छात्रवृत्ति योजना आरम्भ की है जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष 500 पुरस्कार उन चुने गए छात्रों को दिए जाते हैं जिनके माता पिता की आय 500 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं होती है ताकि वे पब्लिक/आवासीय स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों में से 15 तथा 5 छात्रवृत्तियां क्रमश : अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए भी आरक्षित होती है।

Effect of food Scarcity on Dairy Projects

1913. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether universal food scarcity had greatly hit the dairy projects programme of India;

(b) whether India had planned in 1975 to undertake a large project for the national milk supply;

(c) if so, the main features of the programme of milk projects; and

(d) to what extent these have been reduced due to global food shortage, and when the same is likely to be undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). No, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

दिल्ली में सरकारी जमीन पर अवैध रूप से निर्माण

1944. **श्री प्रवीण चन्द्र :**

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की सरस्वती गार्डन कालोनी के मंजूरशुदा भाग में कुछ लोगों ने सरकारी जमीन और मेन रोड पर अवैध रूप से दुकाने और मकान बना लिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अवैध निर्माण को गिराने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और एक मंजूरशुदा कालोनी में सरकारी जमीन पर अवैध निर्माण को गिराने में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकारी जमीन पर अवध निर्माण करने वालों के विरुद्ध कुछ कठोर कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) सरस्वती गार्डन कालोनी, नई दिल्ली के अनुमोदित भाग में सामुदायिक सुविधाओं, सम्पर्क मार्गों के लिए निर्दिष्ट भूमि तथा वृहत्त योजना के एक 'हरित' भाग पर मकानों के अनधिकृत निर्माण हुए है । सरकार द्वारा भूमि अभी अर्जित नहीं की गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग) : इन अनधिकृत निर्माणों के विरुद्ध, दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है ।

Families living in rented Building in Delhi/New Delhi

1945. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :- Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families who are living in rented buildings in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) the total number of D.D.A. flats which are likely to be available for the poor and middle class people upto the year 1977 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) According to the provisional data collected in connection with the 1971 Population Census, 4, 00, 494 families were living in rented housed in the urban and rural areas of Delhi.

(b) Due to uncertainty of supply of cement and other building materials, no prices estimate is possible. However, depending upon the resources and the availability of building materials the D. D.A. proposes to construct 50, 000 to 70, 000 houses during the Fifth Plan period.

Committee on Children's Welfare

1946. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE and CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to study the question of children's welfare in all its aspects;

(b) if so, the likely terms of reference of this Committee; and

(c) if not, the reason for not setting up a Committee to study the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The problem has been studied in the past. No such Committee is now required. However as mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution dated

dated 22-8-1974 on National Policy for Children, which was laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament on 26-8-1974, a National Children's Board will soon be set up to provide a focus and a forum for planning, review and proper coordination of the multiplicity of services striving to meet the needs of children.

Indigenous and Imported milk powder

1947. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Miniser of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the import of whole and skimmed milk powder in the financial year 1973-74;

(b) what was the total indigenous production; and

(c) has there been any substantial difference in prices of imported milk powders and indigenously produced milk powders, both whole and skimmed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PROBHUDAS PATEL): (a) During the year 1973-74, a total quantity of 26,846·89 tonnes of skimmed milk powder (includes World Food Programme supplies, gifts, commercial imports etc.) and 2,851·50 tonnes of whole milk powder was imported.

(b) The total indigenous production of skimmed milk powder and whole milk powder was of the order of 10,615 tonnes during 1973-74.

(c) Yes, Sir. The average CIF price of imported skimmed milk powder ranged between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 8,955 per tonne. The price of indigenous skimmed milk powder ranged between Rs. 16,000 & Rs. 18, 000 per tonne excluding taxes and that of indigenous whole milk powder Rs. 18, 000 — Rs. 21,000 per tonne excluding taxes. Since no whole milk powder was imported under commercial account and the consignments received during 1973-74 were in the form of gifts or donations, it is not possible to indicate the price thereof.

Quantity and quality of Milk of D. M. S.

1948. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of milk supplied per day by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the milk supplied is not really whole milk but milk made out of skimmed milk powder containing very little fat;

(c) the actual contents of the milk and the proportion of skimmed powder, milk fat and whole milk in the distributed milk; and

(d) whether any chemical analysis has been made of the milk supplied; and the results of this chemical analysis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme is presently distributing approximately 3,07,000 litres of milk per day.

(b) and (c). The Scheme is distributing the following two types of milk.

1. Special tonned milk (3·5 % fat and 8·5% SNF)
2. Double tonned milk (1 5 % fat 9·0% SNF)

In clean summer months and/or prelactation periods when the production of milk in the milk shed of the DMS is indequate, it is not possible, despite efforts, to procure adequate quantities of liquid milk. However, as the commitment of the DMS for supply of milk to its customers remains constant, it becomes necessary to add reconstituted milk from butter fat and s.m.p. to the fresh milk. The extent to which s.m.p. and butter oil is used for recombination of milk depends on the availability of fresh milk and varies from season to season. However, the fat and SNF content conforms to the provision of P. F. A. rules.

(d) Each lot of milk is subjected to chemical and bacteriological test before it is certified as fit for bottling and distribution. The chemical composition of the milk ranges as follows:—

	Spl. toned milk	Double toned milk
Fat	3·5 to 3·6%	1·55 to 1·65%
SNF	8·55 to 8·7%	9·0 to 9·2%
Acidity	0·10 to 12%	10 to·12%
M.B.R.	4 to 6 hours	4 to 6 hours
Phosphate test	Negative	Negative

No lot of milk which does not strictly conform to the stipulated quality standard is released for distribution.

Lectures delivered by U.S. Academicians in educational Institution in India

1950. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names and particulars of Academicians from the United States who visited India and delivered lectures in various educational institutions during 1973 and 1974;

(b) names of the educational institutions visited by these United States Academicians; and

(c) what were the subject matters of lectures delivered by them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Stock of Foodgrains with Government

1951. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of foodgrains held by Government at the end of September this year;

(b) how much is added since then by internal procurement and how much is expected in future months;

(c) whether this is going to fall much short of the requirement of the public distribution system; and

(d) if so, what steps are taken to augment supplies both by intensifying internal procurement and by imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The estimated physical stock of foodgrains with Government at the end of September, 1974 was 2.8 million tonnes. The internal procurement of foodgrains during October, 1974 was a little over one lakh tonnes. The Kharif procurement season has just commenced and the targets for procurement of Kharif cereals for the Kharif Marketing Season 1974-75 are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments. While it is not possible at this stage to make any precise quantitative estimate of requirements of the public distribution for future months and the extent of shortfall, steps have, however, been taken to augment supplies by intensifying internal procurement and imports of foodgrains from abroad

to the extent necessary. The steps taken for intensifying procurement include price incentives to farmers, direct purchases from cultivators, linking of procurement with distribution of fertilizers and other essential commodities, levy on producers, imposition of stocking limits on producers/traders etc. As regards imports 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains have already been purchased from abroad during the current year. Further purchases are being arranged from abroad to the extent considered necessary for maintaining the public distribution.

Indo-Bangla Talks for Sharing of River Waters

1952. SHRI S.R. DAMANI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made on the Indo-Bangla talks for the sharing of river waters;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of commissioning of the Farakka Barrage being postponed; and

(c) if so, what are the unresolved issues and how and when they are going to be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). During the discussions between the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh held in May, 1974, the two sides expressed their determination that before the Farakka Project is commissioned, they would arrive at a mutually acceptable allocation of the water available during the periods of minimum flow in the Ganga. Further discussions have not taken place. The work on the Feeder Canal is progressing according to the schedule.

(c) Does not arise.

कृषि और सिंचाई विषयों को केन्द्र द्वारा अपने अधीन लाया जाना

1953. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि कृषि और सिंचाई के विषयों को केन्द्र के अधीन लाया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची 2 (राज्य-सूची) के अन्तर्गत 'कृषि' और 'सिंचाई' राज्यों के विषय हैं । केन्द्र को इनके हस्तांतरण का मामला हाल ही में भारत सरकार के विचारार्थ नहीं आया है ।

Effect of North-East Monsoons on Crops

1954. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of rabi crops due to favourable north-east monsoons during the year; and

(b) the adverse effects of these widespread north-east monsoons on the kharif crop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS

PATEL): (a) The favourable north-east monsoon during September-October has improved the prospects of the rabi crops. The State Governments were advised to undertake steps to ensure sowing of gram wheat and oilseeds over large areas during the current rabi season. Efforts are being made to raise another crop in areas where normally only kharif crops are taken. To maximise the efficiency of fertilisers' use, the farmers have been advised about the correct doses of fertilisers and the proper methods and the timing of their application not only in irrigated areas but also small doses of fertilisers in unirrigated areas as the yield response ratio of fertilisers in such areas is expected to be higher with the availability of moisture in the soil.

(b) Most of the kharif crops during this period were nearing maturity except late transplanted paddy crop in the North Eastern States. The late rains have thus greatly helped the late sown paddy and adverse effects on maturing crops are insignificant.

Foreign Collaboration in Fishing Industry

1955. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D.P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether certain foreign firms have desired collaboration in Fishing industry in India; and

(b) if so, the names of foreign firms and the names of the Indian firms who have finalised the agreement; and

(c) the names of thos: firms who are still negotiating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTFR IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Formula to Assess Food Deficit

1956. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the formula for assessing the food deficit in a particular State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Whether a State is surplus, self-sufficient or deficit in foodgrains depends upon its production and consumption requirements. It is difficult to frame a precise estimates of consumption requirements as it influenced by a number of factors including growth of population and incomes, shifts in income distribution, availability of substitutes, relative prices of foodgrains and their substitutes, etc. For the purpose of allotments of foodgrains from the Central pool, the relative needs of the States are assessed after taking into account the following factors:—

(i) Central Government stock position.

(ii) The estimates of demand received from the State Governments.

(iii) Seasonal conditions.

(iv) Assessment of crops.

(v) Availability of stocks in these States and the prevailing market conditions.

The other criteria taken into account are the existing level of distribution and the actual offtake against the allocations made by the Centre in the past.

Alternative Cropping Pattern

1957. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(c) Whether the Government has tried through its Research organisations to evolve alternative cropping pattern to match different weather probabilities

as the agriculture in our country very much depend upon seasonal rains and inclement weather; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken to educate and popularise it amongst farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, intensive research has been undertaken to evolve alternate rainfed cropping schedules suitable for agro-climatic conditions in the country and contingency plans for different weather probabilities.

(b) Through the research efforts undertaken by the Agricultural Research Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the State Agricultural Universities and All-India coordinated research projects on different crops, and on dry land agriculture, efficient crops, varieties and cropping patterns suitable for different rainfed conditions and aberrant weather are being identified. Based upon the research results, a publication entitled, "Crop production strategy in rainfed areas under different weather conditions during 1974-75" was brought out by ICAR containing suggestions for different regions in the country on (i) steps needed to derive full benefit from a good/normal monsoon and (ii) steps needed for an abnormal season like (a) normal onset of monsoon followed by long gaps in rainfall (b) delayed onset of monsoon and (c) early stoppage of rains towards and of the season. Recommendations have been made on the efficient crops and varieties as well as the cropping pattern suitable for different rainfall situations for various regions of the country. The recommendations for Sholapur region (Sholapur, Osmanabad, Bhir, Ahmeddanar, parts of Nasik, Poona, Satara and Saggli districts) are given below as an illustration.

(a) *Normal season* (deep black soil—60-90 cm)	Bajra followed by gram *or* Mung followed by *Rabi* when two crops are attempted.
(b) *Abnormal season* :	
(i) *Normal season followed by long gaps in rainfall*	In case of *bajra*, ratoon the crop for fodder and manage ratoon for grain crop. Planting of sunflower immediately after restart of monsoon.
(ii) *Delayed onset of monsoon.*	Rain normal—Hybrid *bajra*, red gram, *green gram* and groundnut. Failure of rains—Hybrid *bajra*, pulses, groundnut and sunflower during June and July but normal rains in August. No rains in June—Hybrid *bajra*, pulses and sunflower. and July but normal rains in August.
Failure of rains in *Kharif* but rains in early September.	Hybrid *bajra*, pulses, sunflower and 'rabi' cotton.
Normal Rabi season	Rabi jowar, cotton, gram and sunflower.
No rains in September but good rains in mid October.	Jowar, Sunflower and gram.
Late sowing in November.	Sunflower and gram.
Very late sowing in December.	Sanflower and gram.
(iii) *Early stoppage of rains*	Use surface mulch for *jowar* crop. Thin out population to about 40,000 plants per hectare. Remove moisture sensitive crops like *jowar* in a mixed cropping of Jowar and Safflower or *jowar* and gram.

The recommendations were also published in the June, 1974 issue of "Indian Farming". Some of the concepts like ratooning are being demonstrated in the pilot project areas attached to the research centre of the Dry Farming Project. Training courses have been organised for the staff of the Drought-prode area programmes. Such alternative cropping strategies, however, would deed the building up of appropriate reserves of seeds of alternative crops by the State Departments of Agriculture.

North Eastern Hills University

1958. SHRI B.K. DASCHOUDHURY: SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the North-Eastern Hills University since its inception;

(b) whether the University is now housed in its own campus; and

(c) the number of post-graduate Departments and Schools of Studies that it has opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (c): According to the information furnished by the University, it has so far started four Schools of Studies with eight post-graduate Departments, besides a Department of Continuing Education. The University is conducting examinations for the twenty-two colleges, formerly affiliated to Guahati University and now transferred to its jurisdiction. The University has also opened an Office at Kohima under the charge of a Deputy Registrar.

(b) The University is functioning in hired buildings as its own campus has yet to be built.

Back Bay Reclamation project

1959. SHRI B.K. DASCHOUDHURY: SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have drawn the attention of the Government of Maharashtra to the intolerable strain on civic amenities that the Back Bay Reclamation Project and sale of "Under Sea Plots" will impose;

(b) whether the estimate to provide infrastructural facilities to this project including an underground railway is around Rs. 1,000 crores; and

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government has been told that it should not expect any subvention from the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) Maharashtra Government have not requested the Central Government for any subvention in respect of this project.

Construction of Tube-Wells to Check Drought in Sirsia U.P.

1960. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of land comprised in the Sirsia Block, District Beharaich (U.P.) has been adversely affected by severe drought; and

(b) whether no tube wells have been constructed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU-

DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत मकान तथा कालोनियां

1961. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० वी० वड़े :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 और 1971 में दिल्ली में कुल कितने अनधिकृत मकान थे तथा उनमे कितनी लागत लगी थी और उनमे कितने लोग रह रहे थे तथा इस समय तत्सम्बन्धी आंकड़े क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा किन क्षेत्रों में कालोनियों को नियमित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) अनधिकृत मकानों की कुल सख्या, उनका मूल्य तथा निवासियों की सख्या का जायजा लेने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण नही किया गया है ।

(ख) दिल्ली में जो अनधिकृत बस्तियां बनी हैं, विशेषत: वे जो 15 जून, 1972 के पश्चात बनी हैं, उनका अलग-अलग अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार ने एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है ।

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

1962. SHRI S.N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total losses incurred or profits earned by the major and medium irrigation projects in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, statewise and projectwise during the last three years;

(b) the factors responsible for losses incurred or profit earned, projectwise; and

(c) the names of the villages benefited by these projects, project-wise in these States, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The loss incurred by Mayurakshi, Kangsabati, Damodar Valley Corporation and Saharajore irrigation projects of West Bengal during the three years, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the districts benefited by these projects are given in the attached statement. A statement showing the names of villages/mouzas which will be benefited after the completion of Mayurakshi and Kangsabati Projects in West Bengal has already been laid on the Table of the House in fulfilment of an assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4668, dated 26-3-1974. Similar information in respect of D.V.C. and Saharajore Irrigation projects is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House when received from the State Government.

The main reasons for the losses are low water rates, non-recovery of betterment levy, longer gestation period for completion of projects, lag in utilisation of created irrigation potential and general increase in cost of construction.

Statement

Loss incurred and districts benefited by Mayurakshi Kangsabati, D.V.C. and Saharajore Irrigation Projects.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Loss incurred			Districts benefited
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
1	Mayurakshi . . .	1·000	1·343	1·251	Birbhum Murshidabad Burdwan
2	Kangsabati . . .	1·729	1·961	2·201	Midnapore Bankura Hooghly
3	D. V. C. . . .	0·075	0·110	0·064	Hooghly Burdwan Bankura Howrah
4	Saharajore . . .	0·021	0·023	0·025	Purulia
		2·825	3 437	3·541	

चीनी के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण

1963. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश मे चीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है ;

(ख) उसमे से कितनी चीनी निर्यात की जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश मे चीनी के वर्तमान मूल्यो पर नियंत्रण लगाने का है ; और यदि हां, तो ऐसा किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) 1973-74 के मौसम के दौरान 39.49 लाख मी० टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था । 1974-75 के चालू मौसम के दौरान जोकि पहली अक्तूबर, 1974 से प्रारम्भ हुआ था, 15 नवम्बर तक 1.77 लाख मी० टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था जोकि पिछले मौसम के उसी अवधि के दौरान उत्पादित चीनी से लगभग 36,000 मी० टन से अधिक था ।

(ख) 1974 को बिक्री के प्रति 23 नवम्बर, 1974 तक 3.31 लाख मी० टन चीनी का निर्यात किया गया है ।

(ग) मुख्यतया देश भर मे 2 15 रुपये प्रति किलो के समान मूल्य पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानो से वितरण करने के लिए उत्पादन का 70 प्रतिशत लेवी के रूप मे वसूल किया जाता है । शेष 30 प्रतिशत उत्पादन पर मूल्य नियत्रण रखने का कोई विचार नही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के सिंचाई परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सहायता

1964. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान तथा फिर पुनासा

सिंचाई परियोजनाओ (मध्य प्रदेश) को पूर्ण-रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार को उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह):(क)और(ख) सिंचाई स्वयं विषय है तथा सिंचाई के लिए धन का प्रावधान राज्य योजनाओ मे किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तथा परियोजना के लिए योजना से बाहर कोई सहायता नही मागी है ।

पुनासा स्कीम नर्मदा बेसिन मे हैं तथा इसे राज्य की विकास-योजना मे सम्मिलित करने के लिए अभी तक, अनुमोदित नही किया गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

1965. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973–74 और वर्ष 1974–75 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश मे किन-किन सिंचाई परियोजनाओ को स्वीकृति दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : मध्य प्रदेश मे कोई नई बृहत् अथवा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीम 1973–74 और 1974–75 के दौरान राज्य की विकासात्मक योजना मे शामिल करने के लिए अभी तक स्वीकृत नही की गई है ।

बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजना

1966 **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य मे बाढो को रोकने के लिए किसी योजना का सुझाव दिया है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश मे नदियो मे बाढ़ो को नियत्रित करने के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना केन्द्र मे प्राप्त नही हुई है ।

Conflict between Sports Organisations

1967. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that conflicts between the different sports organisations in the country have affected our sports performance and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against the organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Sports Federations/ Associations are autonomous bodies and Government cannot, therefore, directly interfere in their internal working. Nevertheless, consistent with their own obligations, Government has laid down for itself

in this connection guidelines for grant of financial and other assistance to the National Sports Federations/Associations.

These guidelines, have been given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8620 answered on 29th April, 1974.

C.P.W.D. Station Deputation

1968. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of C.P.W.D. staff are on deputation with the International Airport Authority of India;

(b) whether such C.P.W.D. staff are being treated as on deputation as per Section 12(f) of the International Airports Authority Act;

(c) if so, the date from which the Act came into force; and

(d) if the said staff is not being treated on deputation, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)—(d) The International Airports Authority Act, 1971 came into force with effect from the 1st February, 1972. However, under Section 12(1) of the Act, the Central Government has notified 1st April, 1972 as the appointed date for the purpose of transfer of assets and liabilities, debts and obligations, transfer of staff on deputation etc. The C.P.W.D. staff who were connected with the affairs of the four International airports on 1st April, 1972 have accordingly been treated as on deputation with that Authority under Section 12(1) (f) of the Act.

Malpractices by Super Bazar and Fair Price Shops in Delhi

1969. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Consumer Council of India in its latest reports mentioned some alleged malpractices by Super Bazars and Fair Price Shops in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to curb these malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) : The Report of the Consumer Council of India has been seen by the Government. The Super Bazar authorities have stated that they exercise effective check to ensure that there are no malpractices in the sale of essential consumer goods. The Delhi Administration have also informed that whenever any complaint is received against any fair price shop, it is checked by the enforcement staff of their Department and suitable action is taken against the defaulters.

Threat to close Vanaspati Units in Gujarat

1970. SHRI P.M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat manufacturers have stated that if Government did not decontrol Vanaspati or give the manufacturers a full price neutralisation, the vanaspati units will be closed in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government ; and

(c) what kind of the help will be given to these manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) :

(a) No such representation has been received from the vanaspati manufacturers in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Farm Education

1971. SHRI P.M. MEHTA
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering to introduce a large scale farm education in the country ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) :

(a) and (b) : The new pattern of education proposed for the country in the Education Policy Resolution of 1968 involves the introduction of 10 years of general education, 2 years higher secondary education including vocational courses to be followed by a 3-year degree course. The 10-year general education would include work experience for all students. This would involve work on Agricultural farm, in dairying, poultry keeping, horticulture and allied occupations. The higher secondary 2-year course would also include vocational courses in these branches. These may be offered either in the higher secondary schools or in departmental training centres of the Agriculture Department. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is also proposing to introduce during the Fifth Five Year Plan training for farmers' sons through Krishi Vigyan Kendras or agricultural polytechnics.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students sent Abroad for Higher Studies

1972 SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND LTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 929 on 18th November 1974 regarding National Scholarship for studying abroad and state the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them and whether there is any provision for reservation of seats for this category and if so, the percentage thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) :

Under the Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad, awards are made to selected candidates on the basis of merit-cum-means. There is no provision under the scheme for reservation of scholarships for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among the scholars sent abroad so far under the Scheme, no one appears to belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. There is a separate scheme, namely, National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic Tribes and other economically Backward Classes which is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs under which candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. are awarded scholarships for study abroad.

Disputes between rival factions of Indian Hockey Federation

1973. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in resolving the dispute between two rival factions within the Indian Hockey Federation ; and

(b) the progress made in securing acceptance by the various sports Federations/Associations of the guidelines" recommended by Government

with a view to preventing coterie control and other undesirable features ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Following persistent disputes amongst the office bearers of the Indian Hockey Federation, the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare has been using its good offices since April, 1974 to resolve the disputes with a view to restoring the normal functioning of the Federation and proper attention being paid for promotion of hockey in the country. After a series of meeting with the rival groups, an agreement was reached on the 12th October, 1974 to hold fresh elections of office bearers under the supervision of a Chief Electoral Officer to be nominated by the Government, the decisions of the Chief Electoral Officer so nominated for the conduct of the elections and the announcement of the results being final. Government have nominated Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India as the Chief Electoral Officer for this purpose. Preliminary action for holding of the fresh elections, in accordance with the agreement reached between the parties, is being processed and it is hoped that fresh elections would be held as soon as possible.

(b) Out of the 39 recognized National Spots Federations/Associations, 15 have since signified their acceptance of the 'guidelines' while 2 more have indicated that their acceptance is being communicated. Only two Federations/Associations have stated that the 'guidelines' are not acceptable to them, and the remaining have not yet conveyed their reactions. In so far as Government is concerned, the said guidelines are being enforced from 15th September, 1974, as stipulated.

Statement of Amritraj Brothers

1974. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed the reported statement of the Amritraj brothers in Paris that they would not play for India again as a protest against its refusal to play against South Africa in the Davis Cup final ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) :

(a) and (b) : Government has seen Press reports attributed to S/Shri Vijay and Anand Amritraj regarding their alleged decision not to play for India in the Davis Cup in future. According to subsequent Press reports, the two tennis players have denied having made such a statement to the Press and have affirmed that they would be prepared to play for the country if asked to do so.

Review of Food Policy

1975. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :
SHRI D. D. DESAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre is considering to revise the present food policy ;

(b) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter and if so, broad features thereof, and

(c) whether Centre is going to persuade the States to lift all restrictions on the movement of wheat and rice all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) to (c) : Government of India have recently announced the price and procurement policy for the Kharif season 1974-75. Under this policy, the procurement price of coarse variety paddy in different States has been fixed at Rs. 74/- per quintal and the prices of other varieties of paddy have been fixed keeping in view the existing varietal differences in their prices. The procurement price of Jowar, Maize, Bajra and Ragi has also been fixed at Rs. 74/- per quintal. The issue prices of rice and coarse grains will be adjusted keeping in view the provision in the procurement prices. The existing paddy/rice zones will continue. The present policy of free movement of coarse grains would also continue and there would be levy on producers. The prevailing procurement system in each State would be strengthened to maximum procurement of kharif cereals. The incentive bonus scheme in respect of quantities of rice offered to the central pool will be continued.

No change in the existing policy relating to rabi foodgrains is contemplated at present.

Control on Price of Sugar by Buying Entire Production

1976. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether free market sugar is being sold at Rs. 6.50 kg ; and

(b) if so, whether sharp increase in the price of sugar could be controlled by buying the entire production of sugar from the factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) :

(a) No, Sir. During the week ending 21st November, 1974, the retail prices of sugar in important centres have been ranging from Rs. 4.25 to Rs. 5.60 per kilogram.

(b) Does not arise. In any case these is no proposal under consideration to introduce full control.

Damage to Kharif Crop in Maharashtra

1977. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether heavy rain in October this year has caused extensive damage to Kharif crops in the coastal region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage; and

(c) relief proposed to be given to the agriculturists ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) :

(a) : The State Government have reported that rain-fall in coastal area of Maharashtra was more than average. The rains have not caused extensive damage to kharif crops.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

Production of Cotton and Cotton seeds in Punjab

1978. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton seed distributed to cotton growing farmers in Punjab State ;

(b) the different varieties of cotton grown in Punjab State ; and

(c) the total quantity of cotton produced in Punjab this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) :

(a) During 1974-75, 964·00 quintals of cotton seeds were distributed to cotton growing farmers in Pubjab State.

(b) The following varieties of cotton are grown in Punjab :

(1) LSS (American)

(2) 320F (American)

(3) J-34 (American)

(4) Bikaneri Narma (American)

(5) G-27 (Desi)

(c) The production of cotton in Punjab during 1973-74 was 9·60 lakh bales. Official estimates of cotton production during 1974-75 have not yet become available.

Additional Quantity of Vanaspati for Punjab

1979. SHRI RAGHUNANDAL LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab has been facing shortage of Vanaspati during the last quarter ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of Vanaspati to Punjab to meet the demand ; and

(c) if so, the quantity being allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)

(a) : Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production and was not confined to Punjab only.

(b) and (c): There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati. Hence the question of allotment to Punjab does not arise.

Collection of seeds for oil extraction available in high ranges and wynad Forests.

1980. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI M.S. PURTY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there could be saving of more than Rs. 10 crores in foreign exchange annually of 'Mowha Seeds' (Elippa) rubber seeds, and 'nangu' seeds that were available in plenty in the high ranges and wynad forests could be collected for oil extraction ; and

(b) if so, whether any amount of money has been sanctioned by the Government for this purpose by the State Khadi and village Industries Board in this regard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) :

(a) and (b) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

मध्य प्रदेश में अनाज के आवागमन पर प्रतिबन्ध

1982 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कृषि वर्ष 1973–74 में राज्य में एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में तथा मध्य प्रदेश से अन्य राज्यों में गेहूं के लाये-ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त प्रतिबन्ध कब तक लागू रहा और वह कब हटाया गया था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 26 फरवरी, 1973 को मध्य प्रदेश गेहूं (रेल, सड़क और जल द्वारा परिवहन पर प्रतिबन्ध) आदेश, 1973 लागू किया था जिसके अधीन गेहूं के अन्तर-जिला संचलन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था । यह प्रतिबन्ध 17 अगस्त, 1973 तक लगा रहा, जबकि इसे हटा लिया गया था ।

गेहूं और गेहूं के पदार्थों का अन्तर्राज्यीय संचलन भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए अन्तर-जोनल गेहूं और गेहूं उत्पाद (संचलन नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1973 के अधीन विनियमित होता है । इस आदेश के अधीन, मध्य प्रदेश गेहूं का अलग जोन है । यह आदेश अभी भी लागू है ।

कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वित किया जाना

1983. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राज्य सरकारों ने कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को पूर्णतः लागू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है और यदि हां, तो किन राज्यों ने धन की मांग की है और उन्होंने कितनी कितनी धनराशि मांगी है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) :

शिक्षा आयोग (1964–66) की सिफारिशों को उत्तरोत्तर पांच वर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाना है और केन्द्र तथा राज्य दोनों क्षेत्रों में योजना विनियोजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देते समय, आमतौर पर, उन्हें ध्यान में रखा जाता है । राज्य सरकारों को, राज्य योजनाओं के लिए समग्र रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है तथा उसमें शिक्षा के विकास के सभी पहलुओं के लिए सहायता शामिल होती है, यद्यपि वह निर्धारित नहीं की जाती है । देश भर में स्कूल और कालेज स्तरों के लिए एक समान-शिक्षा संरचना, माध्यमिक शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण, कार्य अनुभव, 'गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा' जैसी शिक्षा आयोग की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों को राज्य शिक्षा योजनाओं के एक भाग के रूप में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

Misuse of Land Alloted on Lease basis to Societies/Trusts

1984. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land allotted on lease basis to a Society or Trust can be withdrawn and lease can be cancelled if the land allotted is not used for the purpose for which it was allotted;

(b) whether the misuse of the allotted land can be looked over, if the allottee is ready to pay the damages for the misuse of the land and the society/trust can be allowed for misusing the land; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) If the land allotted to a Society/Trust on lease basis is not used for the purpose for which it was allotted, it can't be withdrawn nor the lease can be cancelled. Action for re-entry and determination of the lease under the terms of lease can however, be taken if the land is not used for the specified purpose for which it is leased and is used for any other purpose.

(b) and (c) : Any breach of the terms of lease including misuse is objectionable and a lease is given an opportunity to remedy the breach. If the breach is not removed within the time specified in the notice and does not amount to a nuisance, it can be regularised for a temporary period on payment of damage charges. This permission is not given on permanent basis if the use of land is not in accordance with the Master/Zonal Plan.

Temporary regularisation is made in accordance with the terms of lease and Governments' decisions and orders.

Central Assistance for Calcutta Development Projects

1985. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Calcutta Development Projects undertaken by the CMDA have either been abandoned or suspended due to lack of Central financial assistance and if so, facts thereabout ;

(b) whether financial aid extended to CMDA by the World Bank has also been included as financial contribution to the CMDA by the Central Government and if so, the reasons thereabout ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the progress of the development works done by the CMDA and if so, fact thereabout ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Governmen to remove financial difficulties CMDA facing in its massive tasks to develop Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per Government policy, the financial allotment made to the States under the Plan is inclusive of the World Bank assistance.

(c) The Central Government have been watching regularly the progress of the development projects undertaken by the CMDA in the Calcutta Metropolitan District area by holding high level review meetings periodically. The last review meeting was held on the 30th September, 74.

(d) The Government is already doing its best to give to the CMDA as much financial assistance as is possible having regard to the total availability of funds.

Opening of Farakka Canals

1986. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minster of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether time-schedule has been fixed for opening of Farakka canals for supplying Ganga-water to the river Hoogly ;

(b) the quantum of discharge of Ganga-water fixed and the reasons for delay to complete working systems for discharge of Ganga waters to the river Hoogly ;

(c) whether the Government is thinking of constructing canal to connect the river Hoogly with the Bay of Bengal through Sunderban area to facilititate easy and quick navigation of ocean going vessals, through the Hoogly river ;

(d) whether attention of the Governmet has been drawn to the report which appeared in Calcutta daily dated the 18th October, 1974 to this effect ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereabout ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The question of allocation of available fair-weather flows of the Ganga is under discussion between the Government of India and Bangladesh.

The feeder canal of the Farakka proper, when becomes operational, would supply Ganga waters to the Hooghly. All efforts are being made to complete the canal which involves some difficult works, by the end of this year. The delay in the past in completing the works is mainly attributable to the law and order situation in the project area, resistance of local people demanding additional bridges across the feeder canal and various other difficulties encountered in the execution of the canal.

(c) to (e) : The Government are aware of the report which appeared in the Calcutta daily and other similar reports suggesting a barrage across the Hooghly and a straight canal connecting the Calcutta port to the sea through the Sunderbans. The scheme is considered technically unsound and infeasible. The matter therefore is not being pursued.

Setting up of Krishi Vigyan Seva Kendra

1987. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up Krishi Vigyan Seva Kendras in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) whether there are any hinderances in the way of setting up such centres and if so, the steps being taken to over come them for the development of irrigation and agriculture products in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme for the establishment of 33 Krishi Vigyan Kendras during the Fifth Plan on the basis of agro-climatic, technological and socio-economic considerations has been proposed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The main objectives will be to impart technical training in scientific methods of farming to both serving employees of Agricultural and allied Departments and farmers to increase production and to rural youth to create self-employment potential.

At the Central level, a small Committee will be set up in the I.C.A.R. to help implementation of the programme, to select the location of the Centres in consultation with the State Governments, Agricultural Universities and other State Institutions.

(c) No hinderances are anticipated in setting up such centres.

Cracks in Hira Kud Dam

1988. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cracks have developed in the newly constructed Hira Kud Dam in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether an investigation committee of experts has been set up to find out the causes of cracks ;

(c) if so, the time by which the report of the Committee is expected to be presented to the Government ; and

(d) whether this Committee would also examine such cracks as have developed in other dams in the Country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa had requested the Central Water Commission in October, 1974 to depute officers to help the State Government in investigating the reasons for cracks developed

in Hira Kud Dam and to evolve measures to prevent further development of cracks.

The officers of the Central Water Commission have visited the site and asked the project officers for additional observations necessary and supply the data to facilitate analysis and tender suitable advice. The required data is awaited from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise, as no report of such cracks in other dams has been received.

Central Grants to Government of Bihar and U.P. Jhuggi and Jhonpri Schemes

1989. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.P. and Bihar Governments have requested the Central Government for more grants for their Jhuggi Jhonpri clearance schemes and for the construction of houses for poor and low income group people and if so, the facts thereof ;

(b) the action taken in regard thereto ; and

(c) how much amount has been paid and sanctioned to these states during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No such request has been received from the Governments of U.P. and Bihar. Also the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme and other Social Housing Schemes have been transferred to the State Sector. Assistance is now given in the form of block loans/grants. State Governments are free to utilise the funds so given, according to their own priorities and requirements.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

1990. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया:

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सेवा 10 वर्ष या इससे अधिक हो गई है परन्तु उन्हे सरकारी आवास नही मिला है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजधानी मे बढ़ते हुए किरायों और प्रभावहीन किराया नियंत्रण कानून को देखते हुए उन्हे राहत देने तथा सरकारी आवास आवंटित करने का है ,

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार सरकार का विचार निजी मकानो को किराये पर लेकर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटित करने का है ; और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली मे सामान्य पूल से वास के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन पत्र सीमित आधार पर आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं जिस मे इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि किसी विशेष आवंटन वर्ग में टाइप विशेष के कितने एकक उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है । अत : ऐसे सभी अधिकारियों की संख्या उपलब्ध नही है जिन की सेवा 10 वर्ष या उस से अधिक की हो गयी है परन्तु जिन्हे सरकारी वास आवंटित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि उन सभी से आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित

नही किये गये थे जिन की सेवा 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक की थी ।

(ख) नये भवनो के निर्माण पर रोक लगने तथा वित्तीय कठिनाइयो के कारण निधियो के कम दिये जाने के कारण, सरकार की भवन निर्माण गतिविधिया बहुत घट गई हैं । अत , कोई विशेष राहत तब तक पहुचाना सभव नही है जब तक नये भवनो के निर्माण की गति धीमी बनी रहती है । तथापि, दिल्ली मे निम्न टाइपो मे लगभग 1,820 मकान निर्माणाधीन है तथा ये इस वर्ष के अन्त मे या अगले वर्ष के शुरु मे उपलब्ध हो जाएगे ।

(ग) वित्तीय स्थिति सुधरते ही सरकार का प्रस्ताव निर्माण की गतिविधिया बढाने का है ।

(घ) सरकारी कर्मचारियो का आवासीय सुविधाए देने के बारे मे तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशो पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और इस बारे मे अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नही लिया गया है ।

रबी की फसल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना

1991. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया:
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय:

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रबी की फसल की उपज मे वृद्धि के लिए सरकार ने 200 करोड रुपये की कोई योजना बनाई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सबधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यो के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि रखी गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

सिंचित भूमि क्षेत्र

1992. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे, वर्ष-वार प्रत्येक राज्य म कुल कितनी सिन्चित भूमि रही ,

(ख) चालू वष के दौरान राज्य-वार कितनी भूमि का सिंचित क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है , और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना धन खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) वास्तविक सिंचित क्षेत्र के सिर्फ 1970-71 तक के आकडे उपलब्ध हैं । वर्ष 1970-71 और उससे पहले के दो वर्षों के लिए सिंचित क्षेत्र के राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार आकडे सलग्न विवरण मे दिए गए है ।

(ख) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया। देखिये सख्या एल टी 8569/74]

(ग) 1974–75 के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से बड़ी, मझोली और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए कुल 445.18 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय स्वीकार किया गया है। आशा है कि इसके अलावा संस्था-गत साधनों से भी 130 करोड़ रुपये की रकम लगाई जाएगी।

Instructions to States to use MISA and DIR against Hoarders of Foodgrains

1993. DR. H.P. SHARMA :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately issued instructions to all State Governments to use the provisions of the MISA and the DIR to check dehoarding ;

(b) if so, the main points of the instructions issued and the extent of dehoarded foodgrains seized under DIR in each State under the recent drive ; and

(c) the number of cases in which thi special provision had to be invoked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to strictly enforce the various control orders and to invoke the provisions of the DIR, MISA and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoardin and blackmarketing.

The latest information with regard to foodgrains seized under the dehoarding campaign and the number of cases registered under DIR is yet to be received from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expenditure on Demonstration of Improved Crop Pattern

1995. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise expenditure on demonstrations of improved crop patterns to the agriculturists during 1973-74; and

(b) the expenditure on this head by the State Governments and Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be pleased on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Crop Insurance Pilot Project in Fazilka, Punjab

1996. SHRI M. KATHMATHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2586 on 9th March 1974 regarding response of State Governments on pilot schemes for crop insurance in selected areas and state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government has decided to introduce a crop insurance pilot project in Fazilka : and

(b) if so, the main features of this project.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A pilot crop Insurance Scheme for American cotton in a selected area in Obohar in Fazilka sub-Division is under consideration of the General Insurance Corporation. Full deatails of the scheme would be worked out on receipt of the data which is being collected by the Fertilisers Corporation of India that would be providing the field serivces and the Agricultural Department of the Punjab Government.

Non-Fixation of Kharif Procurement Targets

1997. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have not fixed the State-wise targets for procurement of kharif foodgrains this season; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how the Government intend to collect the foodgrains to the Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Kharif Marketing Season 1974-75 has just started. The targets earlier suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission require modifications in the light of assessment of the latest crop prospects. The States have been addressed in this regard and the suitable targets will be worked out for each of the States.

The procurement of foodgrains during the current kharif marketing season, will be, through a combination of producers' levy for paddy and millers/dealers levy for rice. Similarly kharif coarse grains will be procured through a graded levy on producers, as well as traders, wherever considered necessary.

Curtailment of Vanaspati Production to press for Price Decontrol

1998. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of vanaspati has reduced from 17,000 tonnes in August to 13,500 tonnes in September against the capacity of one lakh tonne per month;

(b) if so, whether the producers are curtailing the production intentionally so as to bring pressure on the Government to decontrol the price of Vanaspati; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against these culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) There was a fall in the production of vanaspati from 18,335 tonnes in August to 13,740 tonnes in September. The production however increased to 20,316 tonnes in October 1974.

(b) The fluctuations in production during these months mainly reflects the extent of availability of raw oils to the industry from time to time, at economic prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Dharna by Delhi Secondary School Teachers Federation

1999. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Delhi Secondary School Teachers Federation staged a demonstration on October 30, 1974 at the Boat Club, New Delhi in support of their demands; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands made by the Federation are:—

(i) Removal of the disparity between pay scales of principals and the pay scales of the other categories of teachers on the one hand and between the University teachers and the school teachers on the other;

(ii) Improvement in pay scales of lowest paid categories of primary Teachers and other allied categories ;

(iii) Increase in the rate of increment and reduction in the time span to 12 years in the pay scales of all categories of teachers ;

(iv) Grant of Selection Grade to all teachers on completion of six years of service ; and

(v) Fixation of pay on point to point basis, i.e., one increment for every three years service, with a ceiling of three increments.

These demands have been carefully considered by the Government, but it has not been possible to deviate from the recommendations of the third pay commission.

Development of Drought-Prone Areas

2000. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large scale project for developing drought-prone areas in some States has been drawn up.

(b) if so, the main features of the programme : and

(c) whether Orissa State has been covered under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Main features of the Drought Prone Areas Programme

Drought Prone Areas Programme aims at the integrated rural development in agriculture and allied sectors in the selected drought-prone areas. The emphasis is on securing investments which should not only provide a continuing development but also generate future employment. Effort is being made to ensure that district as a unit is conceived for the purpose of project formulation. Various elements required for the development of a district are projected on the basis of resource endowment to link up in such a manner that every element is directly related to the others. The prime concern is to ensure a comparative stability in farm incomes through investments at micro and micro levels. The Programme concentrates on the weaker sections of rural societies to maximise the income stability of these sectors. The core of the programme is towards optimal utilization of land and water as a resource. The programme elements cover such activities as soil and moisture conservation afforestations, development and management of irrigation resources, development of agriculture, cattle development linked with dairy, sheep development linked with pasture development of piggery, poultry etc.

12·01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd.*

IMPORT LICENCE CASE—contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion against Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra because he has deliberately made a wrong statement to mislead the House. (*Interruptions*).....

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । इस सदन की कार्यवाही कैसे चले इस के बारे में मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हूं । ... (व्यवधान)....

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक साथ दो इतने कैसे बड़

हो गए ? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप जिन का नाम पुकारें वही खड़े हों । मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में इस तरह की बात चले । मैं इस के खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट करता हूं । ये इतने लोग कैसे खड़े हैं ? बार बार इस सदन में इस तरह की बात होती है । आप जिन का नाम पुकारें, जिन को बोलने का मौका दें वे बोलें । क्या है यह ? मछली बाजार है ? यह सदन है, सदन ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो चुपचाप खड़े थे, ये क्यों बोल रहे थे ? क्या आप की इजाजत से चिल्ला रहे थे ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप लोगों को चुप कराने के लिए मैं चिल्ला रहा था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का यह कहना दुरुस्त है कि एक साथ सभी लोग बोलेंगे तो किसी को भी सुन नहीं पाएंगे । इसलिए मैं पहले इस पर व्यवस्था चाहता हूं कि अब क्वेश्चन आवर समाप्त हुआ । उस के बाद आप के निर्देशों के अनुसार सब से पहले प्रिविलेज मोशन लिया जाना चाहिए । बाकी आडर पेपर पर जो बिजनेस है उस से ज्यादा वरीयता, उस से ज्यादा प्राथमिकता आप को प्रिविलेज मोशन को देनी चाहिए ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बलीपुर) : वह पेंडिंग है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो कह रहा हूं । इसीलिए इस को सब से पहले लेना चाहिए । मामला कहां तक आया है सभी लोग जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं कि शुक्रवार को यह सवाल उठा कि आप को जो पत्र लिखा गया था क्या यह इस सदन का और चेयर का अपमान है ? तो बहुत सारी बातें होने के बाद श्री ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी ने यह सफाई दी कि मैं समझ नहीं पाया था कि क्या निर्णय हुआ था इसलिए मैं कन्फ्यूज्ड था, तो कम्पेशनेट ग्राउन्ड पर कंटेम्प्ट के प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लिया गया । मैंने श्याम बाबू से विनती की कि आप अपने प्रस्ताव को प्रेस न कीजिए और उन्होंने दया बुद्धि से, कम्पेशनेट के ग्राउन्ड पर अपने प्रस्ताव को पेश नहीं किया । यहां तक कार्यवाही आई थी ।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी जैसी हम लोगों ने मांग की है ... (**व्यवधान**) ....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (AKOLA) : It was rejected by the Deputy-Speaker. All this is a** " compassionate grounds " and all that.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You can say, " not correct ". Don't use that word.

It is unparliamentary. Delete it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन कार्यवाही उसके लिए करनी पड़ेगी । (1) सी० बी० आई० की रेलीवेंट रिपोर्ट नहीं सब रिपोर्ट और दूसरी भी रिपोर्ट्स इस इन्वेस्टिगेशन के बारे में ले करने के बारे में क्या आप अपना स्पष्ट निर्णय, जो कुछ भी हुआ है उसकी रोशनी में देंगे ? (2) हम मिनिस्टरों से व्यक्तिशः सुनना चाहते हैं क्योंकि प्रिविलेज का मामला सरकार के खिलाफ नहीं एक एक मिनिस्टर और सदस्य के खिलाफ है। (3) इनके द्वारा घुमा फिरा कर जो सब-जुडिस वाला मामला रखा गया है उसके बारे में आप हम को क्रमशः सुनिए । सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट के बारे में रूलिंग, मिनिस्टरों के ब्यान और उसके बाद आप हम को जवाबी भाषण करने के लिए बुलाइए, फिर प्रिविलेज के सवाल पर अपनी रूलिंग आप दीजिए ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I hae given notice of a breach of privilege motion. I would like to make a ubmission on what I have already written to you.

MR. SPEAKER. No other privilege motion can come now when we are already having before us a privilege motion under discussion.

अभी पहला चल रहा है, दूसरा कैसे लेंगे ?

अभी एक सवाल चल रहा है । उसके बीच में एक और कैसे ले आएं ? उसी में सभी को शामिल कर लीजिए आप ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो चार्जशीट सी बी आई ने दी है उस चार्जशीट के आधार पर नया प्रिविलेज मोशन बनता है श्री एल एन मिश्र के खिलाफ । उसका नोटिस आया है, उसको आप शामिल कर लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : They will all be treated as one.

उसी में कर सकते है । डिस्कशन जो चल रहा है, उसी मे कर लीजिए ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you were kind enough in your wisdom, if I understood aright, after the point of order was finished, to allow me to make a submission under Rule 223. It is a breach of privelege motion under appropriate rules against Shri L. N. Mishra.... (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें मैंने कह दिया है कि जो आपका है वह उसी में चलता रहेगा ।

सब शामिल चलेगा । सब इकट्ठे ही चलेगें ।

पहले मैं एक बात क्लीअर कर लू कि आपने यह ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह तो पीछे आयेंगे । पहले तो प्रिविलेज का मामला है । पहले अगर प्रिविलेज मोशन को ले लेंगे तो ऐडजर्नमेंट पीछे चला जायगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें पहले ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है, उसके बाद प्रिविलेज रखा हुआ है ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are not pressing our adjournment motions.

At least, I am not pressing for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not pressing for it today.

The facts of the case are as follows :

Shri L. N. Mishra, in his personal explanation dated 20th August, 1974 said :

> " I recollect having received letter purporting to bear the signatures of a number of MPs when I was in-charge of the former Ministry of Foreign Trade. As far as I remember.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (MUVATTUPUZHA) : I rise on a point of order. For the last three days, certain things have been pending here. They all started with a privilege motion. Three or four friends of the Opposition gave notice of a motion which you, in your discretion, could have either admitted or refused. Any way you preferred that they might be heard in the open House. That privilege motion is pending. A final ruling has not been given on that. Rule 224 reads as follows :—

> " The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely,
>
> (*i*) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting..."

I would like to know whether the privilege motion, given notice of, is pending decision or not. If it is pending decision, then without disposing that of another

privilege motion cannot be raised in this House. A new motion has now been raised. My submission, therefore, is that this privilege motion which is now given notice of cannot be taken note of, let this alone be heard. A privilege motion is already pending, and it is your responsibility, as Speaker of the House, to tell us whether you consider that privilege motion to be in conformity with the rules of procedure, so that we may decide whether it should be admitted under rule 222. To allow that to be pending and during its pendency another privilege motion coming and then a public hearing being given to that, another subsidiary motion coming out of that, carrying on the matter unendingly like this will obstruct the proceedings of the entire House. We, the members of this House, have got the right to request that the business on the agenda be taken up and disposed of. A privilege question has, of course, a certain priority. The matter which could be considered in the Chamber, you preferred to hear in the House. (*Interruptions*) My point of order is simply this. When a privilege motion is pending consideration by you and when the House is seized of that matter, no other privilege motion should be listened to and should be taken notice of. Therefore, the attempt of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to raise another privilege motion is out of order. You may kindly rule that out of order and give us your ruling with respect to the privilege motion which has already been heard.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक समय पर एक ही विषय उठ सकता है—यह नियम इस मामले में लागू नही होता है क्योंकि सारे प्रिविलेज एक ही विषय से जुड़े हुए हैं. (व्यवधान) .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपना रूलिंग देने से पहले इस पर विचार कीजिये कि आप को चार मेम्बरों ने तीन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ एक ही दिन प्रिविलेज के मोशन्ज दिये और आपने उनके बारे में विचार करना स्वीकार किया। आपने यह टेकनीकल आधार नही लिया कि एक दिन में एक ही मोशन आ सकता है, क्योंकि आप समझते हैं कि वे सब एक ही विषय से सम्बन्धित हैं। इसलिये कांग्रेस मेम्बर भी इस समय समझदारी का परिचय दें—क्योंकि सारे प्रिविलेज एक ही विषय से जुड़े हुए हैं. (व्यवधान) . . . . .

आपने नोटिस देने वाले सब मेम्बरों को सुना, फिर आपने गृह मंत्री को बोलने के लिये कहा. . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बतलाइये—क्या रोज सुना करु।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप फैसला कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या फैसला करूं—ये आ जाते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सी० बी० आई० की जो चार्जशीट अदालत मे दाखिल हुई है, यदि उस के आधार पर नया प्रिविलेज मोशन बनता है तो क्या हम दे नही सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद कह रहे हैं कि नया बनाता है। जब पहले ही एक चल रहा है और उस के चलते हुए फिर आप एक नया दे रहे हैं तो नया तब ही आयगा जब पिछला खत्म हो जायगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You called me, after considering this thing....

SHRI C M. STEPHEN : You should allow this submission.....

MR. SPEAKER : You said, you are coming to a point of order.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Their skeleton is stinking in the cupboard....

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : You are the most stinking person in the world.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He wants to destroy the Indian Parliament. Kindly regulate the proceedings of the House according to the rules. It wil make things easy for all of us. Are you now going to listen to the point of order raised by Mr. Stephen. Please give your ruling. You have to decide.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नया कैसे आ जायेगा ? पिछला डिस्पोज नही हुआ तो दूसरा कैसे आ जायेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नया जरूर है लेकिन क्वेश्चन एक ही है । मोशन अलग-अलग है, लेकिन क्वेश्चन एक ही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते है कि जो पुराना मोशन चल रहा है, उस के साथ जो दूसरे मोशन्ज थे, वे सब आइडेन्टिकल है । मैंने कहा कि अगर सब आइडेन्टिकल है तो एक को ले ले । उस मे सब कुछ आ जायेगा । उस को एक बना कर और उसी को बस बना कर आप ने अपने ख्यालात का इजहार किया । अब उस तारीख के बाद फिर एक और नई बात आती है तो वह एक सेप्रेट मोशन है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a separate privilege motion on the basis of the chargesheet that was given on Friday evening.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a separate motion. How can it come when we have already one before it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No more submissions on that. He has given the ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : (Bagusarai) : Have you shut us out on the subject ?

SHRI VASANT SATHI: Yes. You cannot reopen it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is an unusual step on the part of you. I want to be heard on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you come with a privilege motion arising out of a matter which arose on a different day. You are bringing it in a new shape. इसको कैसे ले सकते है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Please see rule 376. He has no right to be heard. This point is already over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He shouts; others are not allowed to speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : We are watching this for the past 3 days.

श्री मधु लिमये आप हमारी बात सुन ल, उस के बाद आप जो निणय देंगे, वह हम मन्जूर है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : There is no right to be heard under the rules.I I am rising on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have replied to that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : He cannot speak when you have given your ruling on that. Under Rule 376 I raise this point of order. I am not going to yield to any body.

MR. SPEAKER : As already stated by me, you have given a new motion. That cannot come unless this first item is disposed of. We are already dealing with the first item.

श्री वसन्त साठे . किस बात पर आप सुनना चाहते हैं? आप नियम 376 देखिये It says :

"Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide

whether the point raised is a point of order and if so give his decision thereon; which shall be final."

Your ruling is final. How can you hear them again ?

MR. SPEAKER : The point is : Is this a new privilege motion ? If it is a new privilege motion, it cannot arise when there is a privilege motion already pending. They are on a point of order. How can I say I do not allow.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रेरणा कहां से मिली आज इन को ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They are holding the House to ransom for the last four days.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने श्याम बाबू को बुलाया । अब यह टोका टाकी क्यों हो रही है ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The point that we are considering is whether any other complaint—I am laying stress on the word 'complaint' as against question—of breach of privilege could be made in the House on any day when some other motions of breach of privilege are pending

Sir, I am only looking towards the Chair. I am not doing anything at all.

My submission is that so far as complaints of breach of privilege are concerned, they have to be made immediately after the breach had occurred. It is now another question whether the question about the breach could be taken up by the House or not. But, this is obligatory on all of us .... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, now I rise on a point of order. Now he says that it is a complaint. How are you allowing this ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In the House of Commons the practice is that the notice may not even be given to the Speaker because it is immediately attracting the breach and therefore a Member can come straight to the House and complain about the breach that has occurred. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, a point of order is that he cannot reopen this against your ruling given already on the point of order raised by me. My question is : can he raise this ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should be called to order since you have asked Mr. Mishra to speak.

MR. SPEAKER . Kindly sit down. Let me listen to the point of order. Mr. Mishra has already raised a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : So, Sir, it is my respectful submission that when an offence had occurred, the First Information Report has to be lodged. And it is on lodging of the F.I.R. with regard to which a breach of privilege has been raised by Shri Basu, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Limaye. Here is an offence. It is not a question of charge-sheet. We have not come to that stage. We have only come before the House with a complaint that a breach of privilege has occurred about the lodging of the F.I.R. This is a breach of privilege. It is clear from the practice in the House of Commons that it has to be immediately lodged. It is for you to consider whether it should be taken on the next day or the third day. But, the Member would be failing in his duty if, after the breach of privilege has occurred,—the offence has been committed—he does not come to the House immediately about it... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The first thing is this. I have given a notice and I have stood up as soon as the question Hour

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

was over. And you were kind enough to direct me that after Mr. Limaye's point of order was over. I may make my submission. As soon as Mr. Madhu Limaye had finished his point of order and submission thereon, I was on my legs and I was making my submissions to your goodself. All that I wanted to say was to highlight and draw the attention of the House to your goodself. From the charge-sheet that has been placed on the Table of the House on Friday, late evening and, on the basis of the charge-sheet, I have formulated a privilege motion. If I had not done so, would you not agree that I have failed in my duty as a Member of this House ? All that I wanted to do was to raise the issue and you allowed me to make my submission as brief as possible. In that process, my hon. friends got agitated and they prevented me from speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a new privilege. Will you kindly sit down ?

इस में वक्त बचेगा । अगर आप नहीं चाहते तो चलने दीजिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पहले रूल के बारे में हमारी बात सुन लीजिये, हम आप की मदद करना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मदद तो क्या पता नहीं यह चीज कहां जाएगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया है । यह भी ठीक है कि हमारी प्रिविलेज मोशन जो अदालत में चार्ज शीट दाखिल की गई है उसके आधार पर है । आप यह मानेंगे, वे चार्ज शीट बाद में रखे गये हैं । जब पहले प्रिविलेज मोशन आए तब चार्ज शीट हमारे सामने नहीं था । हम उसे आधार बना कर कोई प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस नहीं दे सकते हैं । अभी हमने नोटिस दिया है—आप रूल देखिये :

"Not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting."

हम पुराने मोशन नहीं उठा रहे हैं । वे तो उठ चुके हैं । आज हम एक मोशन उठा रहे हैं । आप बारीकी से देखिये । चिल्लाने से तब मामला नहीं होगा । शान्ति से सुनना होगा । कोई दंगल नहीं है

"Not more than one question shall be raise at the same sitting."

जो पुराने मोशन हैं वे पहले दिन रेज किए जा चुके हैं । अब उन पर बहस हो रही है, मंत्रियों को स्पष्टीकरण देना है, आपको फैसला करना है । आज हम उन्हें उठा नहीं रहे हैं । कोई भी नियम हमें नए मोशन या नए सवाल उठाने से नहीं रोकता है । आप फैसला कर सकते हैं । जब तक पुराने मोशन पर निर्णय नहीं होगा ये मोशन पेंडिंग रहेंगे । यह फैसला दे दीजिए ये बेकार में शोर मचा रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा नया प्वाइंट है । मैं रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो यह है कि नोटिस और क्वेश्चन में आपको फर्क करना चाहिए । एक ही नोटिस रेज करने की बात होती तो आपने क्वेश्चन या प्रिविलेज नोटिस का एक साथ क्यों लिया ? मेरे चार मोशन थे या नोटिस थे या कहिये एक ही क्वेश्चन के बारे में कि मिनिस्टरों के द्वारा लाइसेंस काड में मदन का अपमान किया गया । यह क्वेश्चन है उमाशंकर जी के खिलाफ, चट्टोपाध्याय जी के खिलाफ, गोखले जी के खिलाफ, एल एन मिश्र जी के खिलाफ तुलमोहन राम जी के खिलाफ । पिछले सेशन में ये मोशन दिए गए थे । उस पर आपने अब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं दिया । प्रिविलेज मोशन पेंडिंग पड़े रहे । मैंने नोटिस को रिन्यू किया और पहले नोटिस दिया । नई कौन सी बात हुई ? मैंने चार नोटिस दिए जिस के ऊपर बारह तारीख को चर्चा शुरू हुई उसी का एक कागनेट नोटिस है। एक क्वेश्चन उसका कागनेट नोटिस । कागनेट नियम में मानता हूं । 224 को मैं पूरी तरह मानता हूं ।—एक ही क्वेश्चन के बारे में बार

पाच नोटिस मेरे श्याम बाबू के, अटल जी के, ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी के आपने सुने इसी के बारे में। नया कागनेट नोटिस आया और यह चार्ज शीट में निकला है। प्रश्न एक ही है। आपका निर्णय मानेंगे। लेकिन हमें लगता है कि एक साथ लेने में फायदा होगा। मिनिस्टस को सुनने के पहले हमें सुनेंगे तो समय बचेगा। वर्ना हमारा क्या जाता है, फिर रिगमेरोल शुरू हो जाएगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आध मिनट इनकी बात सुन लूं, फिर आपकी तरफ आता हूं। इनको अपना केस खत्म कर लेने दीजिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ये समझते है कि हम लोग कुछ पढे लिखे नही है। हकीकत यह है कि हम लोग भी रात भर तैयारी करके आते है। लेकिन आप मौका ही नही देते है। हमें बैठे रहना पडता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इनके बाद मैं आपकी तरफ आ रहा हूं।

SHRI JYOTIRMO Y BOSU Sir, I invite your attention to rule 224, sub-rules (ii) and (iii). Sub-rule (ii) clearly says that "the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence" Now for argument's sake, if I waited for three or four days, the purpose would not have been served especially when sub-rule (iii) says that "the matter requires the intervention of the House"

So, tell me, would there be any other matter so very important as this one which requires the intervention of the House or which does not require the intervention of the House ?

Is there any other matter more important than this ?

This is my submission, and you, Sir as Speaker of the House, may kindly take this in to consideration and allow my privilege motion.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : नियम संख्या 222 के अन्तर्गत सब से पहले सदन में प्रिवलेज मोशन इन सभी ने उठाया। रोज इनके इतने अधिक मोशन आते है कि हम कुछ नही कर सकते है। इन्होंने नियम संख्या 222 के अनुसार इसको उठाया है। हमारे साथी श्री स्टिफज ने 376 के अन्तर्गत राइट आफ आर्डर रेज किया है। इन्होने कहा है कि 224 के अन्तर्गत एक बार में एक ही उठाया जा सकता है प्रिवलेज मोशन। मैं शंकधर और कौल को काट करना चाहता हूं। मैं उस मोटी पुस्तक को बराबर साथ ले कर नही चलता हूं। उस में से नोट कर लेता हूं। उसके पृष्ठ 925 पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि जब सदस्य व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रखता है तो अध्यक्ष यह फैसला करता है कि वह प्रश्न व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है या नहीं और इस सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष का निर्णय अंतिम होता है। आपने श्री स्टिफज के व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को माना और रूलिंग दे दिया। आपका रूलिंग अंतिम रूलिंग होता है। उसके बाद बहस की कोई गुंजाइश नही है। इसलिये आपने जब कहा कि एक बार एक ही प्रिवलेज मोशन रखा जा सकता है सदन के सामने तो इसको मान लेना चाहिये। श्री त्रिभुवन ने जो उठाया है प्रिवलेज मोशन वह हमारे सामने है। इस पर बहस की गुंजाइश नही है। इसलिए आप रूलिंग दें कि जो हमारे सामने प्रिवलेज मोशन है उस पर हम विचार करें जिस पर आप रूलिंग दे चुके है उन पर बहस नही होनी चाहिये, उसकी गुंजाइश नही है।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, I am raising a point of order, and I request you to give a ruling on this. We all got up in this House the other day, and today also we are getting up. Now, kindly see rule 376 relating to points of order Each one gets up in this House

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

as did Mr. Madhu Limaye twice. Some other friends raised points of order. We want you to consider these points of order. I should like to draw your attentionto sub-rule 2 of rule 376 where it says that a point of order can be raised in relation to the business of the House. Either some business is on the agenda or you have permitted it to come up. What happened now? Before you had taken up the agenda item before you had considered the matter, people raise points of order it has become a mantra to go against the rules. Point of of order is being used to indulge in defamation, to create disorder in the House It is used to make allegations it is used to supercede the business. He tried to bring in an interesting argument. When the question of breach of privilege has to be considered, it is a specific thing; specific evidence and specific arguments should be given against the specified person. My friend, Mishra says that it relates to the same matter but all the same it is a different specific matter. General discussion is one thing. But a privilege motion is a specific motion relating to a specific person in regard to a specific point they should adduce specific evidence. Therefore, I am saying that you must first give your ruling your considered ruling whether most of the points raised particularly by the Opposition Members, are not misuse of the provision about point of order to create disorder in the House. I want your ruling on this. Unless an item is there before the House, no point of order can be raised.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj) : In all humility may I seek a clarification from you? We have been sitting here for the last 45 minutes listening to various points of order, I do not claim to have more intelligence than the other hon. members of the House. In fact I admit my intelligence is extremely low, but if my understanding is correct, you have given a ruling just now in answer to Mr. Stephen's point of order. If my understanding is correct you have said that no new motion could be raised during the pendency of the continuing one. So your ruling stands. We are prepared to accept your ruling, Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether we agree with it or not, is not any importance. It is your ruling ; and you have given that ruling and it must stand (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra): There seems to be a great deal of confusion whether a ruling on the point of order raise by Mr. Stephen has been given or not. My submission is that a ruling has not been given... (*interruptions*). I Have never heard of ruling in any House of parliament which ends with a question , aimed particulary at the Oppsition. That is how your ruling ended. Kindly check up the records, or otherwise check yourself, whatever you like. That is how the ruling ended asking the opposition a ques tion. We were all in the process of answering that question.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a good way you have found. You did not understand it and that is why you are answering it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So far as the question of understanding or the level of understanding is concerned

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Sir, may I point out....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Maya, I will give you your turn. or, If you want now, I will yield.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में किसी भी सदस्य को इस प्रकार पुकारने की व्यवस्था नहीं है । यहां हर एक सदस्य को आनरेबल कह कर बुलाया जाता है । माननीय सदस्य का यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to inform him ..

SHRI PILOO MODI : Sir, I have yielded only to Maya and not to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will yield to any lady in the House. But as far as I know, you are known as "Mr Speaker" as against "Madam Prime Minister".

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: There is a little story about a Brahman and a Brahmani. One day the brahmani came and announced that if anybody could explain the *Bhagavadgita* to her, she will give him half her property. When she came home she found her husband in a terrible state of mind. He immediately asked her "tell me my dear what have you done? You have offered half our property to someone who can explain the *Bhagavadgita*? Somebody might come and be able to explain the *Bhagavadgita*; that is so very easily done" She replied: "my dear husband, why do you worry? They can certainly explain to me as to what the *Bhagvadgita* is. But whether I understand it or not is upto me, and I shall never understand".

SHRI PILOO MODY. That was typical of the Congress story; ending with the dishonesty of women. What the brahman should have said to the brahmani was. "I will explain the *Bhagavadgita* to you" so that he could keep the property with the family

Now, to continue with more serious work instead of these little stories which we all enjoy, coming back to the point of order . .

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) Sir on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly listen to him? I am not so chivalrous. Kindly sit down. You should not exploit his generosity. When he did it in one case, he should do it in your case also. Kindly do not do it, because he has yielded in one case.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: So far we were thinking that only Shri Charan Singh is antagonistic to women. Now are we to understand that Shri Piloo Mody is also following him.?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not know whether Charan Singh is against women or her leader is against men looking to these women she has collected around her. Even Shri Borooah agrees with me when he said that the Prime Minister was the only *admi* in the party.

AN HON. MEMBER. Male.

Shri Piloo Mody: I suppose *admi* means a male, a brahmin, a *mard*.

MR SPEAKER: I am just helpless, watching the fight between women and Shri Piloo Mody. Why both of you are going astray? Why don't you keep to the point?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Just as Mr. Stephen gets excited when he sees the Prime Minister, I get excited when I see the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Maya Ray. (Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai *rose*—). If she also wants to say something, I am prepared to yield to her.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not do it in her case.

आप देखिए, यह क्या मजाक है ? अब छोड़िए इस को । जो बात चल रही है उस को खत्म करने दीजिए । आप भी मेहरबानी कर के अपने को प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तक रखिए ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is on a point of humour, not on a point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I was saying, when I was so pleasantly interrupted, that the point of order that Mr. Stephen raised on which you said something, which ended with a question, which the educated Members of the Congress Benches have taken to be a ruling and which we, here, not being educated thought was a question, ended without a ruling because, after that, another point of order was allowed to be raised by an hon. Member from there. Therefore, I consider, when one point of order was not disposed of or was left in suspended animation and you allowed another point

[Shri Piloo Mody]

of order, we can make submissions only on the second point of order. We cannot make any more submission on the first point of order. The first point of order died without a ruling.

Now, the second point of order that was made was really no point of order at all. He kept on saying that the "point of order" instrument is being used for various purposes. I would say, all the institutions of Government and Parliament itself, all the institutions of democracy, are also being used as flippantly as he may allege that the Members of the Opposition are using the instrument of "point of order". Therefore, on that, I have to make a submission that when you have done all this to the country, merely a misuse of "point of order" cannot be any serious crime

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : May I repeat it again that we have already one privilege motion before us and, as I said, unless that is disposed of, we will not take up the other one. In the meanwhile, because Mr. Vajpayee said, if it is not a new one, if it is just a continuation of the same one, and they all could be taken together, I put it to you that they are all identical and, therefore, they could be taken up together in the form of one privilege motion. Mr. Limaye must be aware that when all of them came, he also agreed...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It was a different privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I put it to you very categorically and you said that they all be amalgamated in one and taken up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : All offenders cannot be taken in the same manner. The offenders are different. Breach of privilege is committed by different persons.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we are already seized of one and I have said that, so long as that is pending, unless we dispose that of, we cannot take up another one.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Do not take it up for discussion, but take notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless the first is disposed of, we cannot take it up. Not now. We are already discussing one. We shall take it up later. It will not be a healthy practice. ..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA . This is to be taken notice of; it may be taken up later. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : You have said that we are already seized of a privilege motion and that we cannot take note of another privilege motion. Suppose, when we are discussing a privilege motion, somebody from the Gallery throws leaflets. Do we not take notice of that ? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : We are already seized of one and it must be disposed of before we take up another.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE . Rule 224(i) says ; 'Not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting'

MR. SPEAKER : How can I put another when we are already seized of one ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE You can allow us to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be pending.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अगर कोई मामला होगा तो हम उस के बारे में आज नहीं नोटिस दे सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक केस आलरेडी डिसकस हो रहा है ।

We are already seized of this. How can I put another one ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : By the same token—since it is a matter of procedure—if any contempt is committed in the House, shall we not take up that issue ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are already seized of one. We are already discussing one. How can we introduce another one ? It will not come unless the first one is disposed of. Later on, we shall see. Let the first one be disposed of.

The Law Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस से पहले कि आप विधि मंत्री को बोलने के लिए कहें, हम आप से यह जानना चाहते है कि होम मिनिस्टर ने सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो आप की गाइडेंस मांगी थी उस के बारे में आप का फैसला क्या है ?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब के सामने मैं ने हाउस की रूलिंग कोट किया

that the House cannot abdicate its power; the House must sit on judgment; the House is supreme.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट आप को भेजी है—क्या वह एक रिपोर्ट है या कई रिपोर्ट है रेलेवेन्ट रिपोर्ट का क्या मतलब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इन को बैठाइये, तब जवाब दूंगा ।

13 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have written to you. You will remember that on Friday we had to forego the right and privilege of discussing non-official business. This matter continued upto 6-30, regarding the Privilege Motion against Home Minister as also laying of the report.. (An hon. Member: Reports), yes, reports of the CBI on the Table of the House. This is an important point, Sir. The Whole House was seized of the matter. Naturally, the first item after Question Hour should have been this item, on which the House was seized of the matter already. We have given notice. Today is Monday; if something is remaining, it will be taken up on Tuesday. On that basis we have given clear information. But today what we find is that the same thing is not given as the second item after Question Hour. The second item should have been the issue of privilege that was discussed by the House upto 6-30 P. M. on tha day. Are you going to pull up the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs why it cannot be included, I want to know.

AN HON. MEMBER : Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not concerned.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना सवाल फिर दोहरा दूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन गृह मंत्री महोदय ने विवाद के बीच में सदन को यह जानकारी दी थी कि उन्होंने आप को पत्र लिखा है और वे उस के बारे में आप का मार्गदर्शन चाहते हैं । वह पत्र बाद में यहां पढ़ कर बताया गया । अब आप को निर्णय करना है, उन्होंने सारी जिम्मेदारी आप पर डाल दी है । वह कहते है—"रेलेवेन्ट रिपोर्ट"—तो क्या उन्होंने वह रिपोर्ट आप को भेज दी है ? यदि रिपोर्ट भेजी है तो क्या वह रेलेवेन्ट है, एक रिपोर्ट है या कई रिपोर्ट है ? उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है या कई रिपोर्ट भेजी है—उन के बारे में आप का फैसला क्या है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि इन प्रश्नों के बारे में आप सदन को जानकारी दीजिये, उस के बाद हम विधि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मंत्री जी को सुनेंगे। उन से मुझे भी एक सवाल पूछना है, इन प्रश्नों का जवाब आने के बाद पूछूंगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How long are we go to on like this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you may kindly sit down.

The other day, that letter came to me. I allowed it to be circulated also and I think you have got it.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is in the proceedings....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was read out here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN It is in the Bulletin also.

MR.SPEAKER:Yes And then I addressed the Minister in the evening. I said, you mentioned some relevant report, on what points you need my clarification. And he sent it. My Secretary told me that at about 10 o'clock this came. This was received at midnight at my residence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : On Saturday ?

MR. SPEAKER : Friday night.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : All the reports ?

MR. SPEAKER Why are you impatient ?

I must of course inform you of it. I left at about 5 A.M. for Chandigarh on Saturday.

I could not go through it. But it was known as Part I. When I saw that I thought perhaps the Minister did not get my letter which I addressed to him on Friday evening.

Meanwhile, I got the information from my Private Secretary that his Secretary had informed that the Minister was out of Delhi and he is expected to be here on Monday. When I enquired about the other part of the report, I was told he will give it to me on Monday, that is, part II and whatever it is. He brought it to me at 10·30 A.M. with some documents along with some forwarding note also. I have not seen that as yet. Even the first one is a very long one.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस का अध्ययन करने में मैं आप की मदद करूं, क्योंकि आप को समय नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं बिलकुल फैक्ट-फली समरी बना कर दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER I need not get your help on such a delicate matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : कभी कभी ले लिया करें।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : प्रिवलेज कमेटी की मदद ले लीजिये, वे इस डाक्यमेंट को पूरी तरह से देख लेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : So far as its laying on the Table is concerned, he asks the Speaker as to whether this will prejudice the judicial proceedings or not, ask me as to which part of the proceedings it will prejudice and then he will form a opinion. I really wonder is it the job of the Speaker to form an opinion. I do not think it is my function to decide as to which part of the report will prejudice the court and which not. Courts are there. Putting the Speaker in such a delicate situation that he may express some judicial opinion on it,.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Reputation of the House and the Members of the House is more delicate.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if they want to lay on the Table. They are welcome to do it. To ask me to decide whether it will prejudice the proceedings and which will not prejudice the

proceedings, I am not in a position to say anything I do not want to come in the picture. If they are willing, they are welcome to do so but do not get my opinion on it I have made it very clear Now, let us hear the Law Minister

SHRI H. N MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, you have raised the fundemental question as to what exact ly you should do with the document sent to you In the 17th century in England Speaker Lenthall made a memorable statement which everybody cherishes namely that Speaker has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear except what is given to him by the House You can only study the report if the House is taken into confidence You have to go through the documents with the assistance, I submit, of whatever Committee you may choose But the fact of the matter is that unless some subterranean processes are in operation these documents in the possession of the Speaker have to be studied by the Speaker, which h can do only through the eyes of the House I submit therefore, Sir since the document has come in to your possession that for solving the delicate and difficult question you have to take the House into confidence.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय——

अध्यक्ष महोदय . इस पर बहस न कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप के विचारार्थ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने सारी जिम्मेदारी फिर सरकार पर छोड दी है—आप ने ठीक ही किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह सिर्फ एक मेम्बर का हो तो ठीक है । लेकिन साथ इस के और बहुत से व्यक्ति जुडे हुए है जो ट्रायल फेस करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब-जुडिस का काई प्राउड नहीं बन सकता है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir, the privilege motion is not subject to the rule of *sub-judice*

MR SPEAKER : My observations have nothing to do with the matter under discussion and also whether it is *sub-judice* or not

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Your pronouncement must be clear and decisive With regard to the privilege motion, the highest court is the House And there is no question of rule of *sub-judice* We have got our own rules

MR SPEAKER After hearing I shall express my views

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Sir, I rise on a point of order I want to draw the attention of the House *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER You have already spoken

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Whether it is *sub-judice* or not you will kindly remember-the whole House should remember—the the whole licence scandal issue came up before the house and it was discussed The whole House was seized of it, the Home Minister also made a statement about it and reported that during the inter-session the Government went to the court when the whole matter was seized by the House and when this was the porperty of the House How can this become *sub-judice* now the the matter was taken to the court How can they take it to the court before it could be discussed in the House ? And how can you call it *sub judice* ?

Perhaps you could have thought over it whether it was *sub-judice* or not. But , it was a matter before the House and it was discussed by the House not once but twice

MR SPEAKER May I now request you to please sit down ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can you come to the conclusion ? The matter is taken to the court and make it *sub-judice* only to prevent the House from discussing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, I have written to you on saturday giving you the facts about the C.B.I. report which comes up before the House. In support of my contention, what I have written now is this which I want to make clear.

In May's Parliamentary Practice, it is clearly stated that the issue of mis-conduct of Members or the Officer of either House as such and corrupting any executive Officer or Member would be a breach of privilege. It would be a breach of privilege for a Member to enter into an agreement with another person for a sum of rupees to defend him.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you have already spoken on it. Why do you speak second time ?

SHRI. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Mr Deputy-Speaker had stated on the 31st August 1974.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Bosu, you have already spoken on it several times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. The Law Minister also has made a statement. The Deputy-Speaker said:

"We are concerned with certain Members of Parliament having exercised or alleged to have exercised certain things and done certain things as Members of Parliament and that is the whole question. When Members of Parliament in the discharge of their duties as members of Parliament are involved, whether we should abdicate our authority and hand over everything to some machinery outside the House. This is the question which, I feel, involves this Parliament and this is a matter which ought to be considered very deeply.....and I would consider that this has to be looked into in that light".

What did you say on 28th August, 1974 on page 12919 ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is already before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In your wisdom.....

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows it and you need not read it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE: You said:

"If some people go to the extent of getting even forged or fictitious signatures, we have to go into the matter thoroughly."

Sir, an assurance was given by the Home Minister and the Law Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER: Yoy will kindly sit down. I am not allowing you. Please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बता दें कि क्या सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद अदालत में जाने का फैसला सरकार ने कानून मंत्री की राय से किया है ? क्या उन से सलाह ली गई थी, और उन की सलाह क्या थी ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: One minute.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have called the Law Minister. He should speak. Nobody should ask for one minute now.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request Shri Mody to wait.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Unless the Law Minister yields nobody can speak.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request Shri Mody to wait for some time ? Let the Law Minister speak.

SHRI PILOO MODI: Then it would be redundant, because he is going to give the Government's point of view in this matter. If he is going to give his own point of view, it is even worse. Is he speaking as Law Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER: Four or five of you had spoken. I had fixed for the Law Minister to speak after that. Shri Mody can avail of some other time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you allow me to speak after him?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): You have called me to reply to the breach of privilege motion.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He says he wants to reply to some of the points? He is here in the dock as an offender.....

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Nobody is in the dock.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ....Let him know.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE: I am entitled to deal with the privilege motion against me. He has not heard me completely. Each before I had said two or three words, he gets up.

You have called on me to deal with the breach of privilege motion moved against me—That was what I was going to say—by the hon. member, Shri Madhu Limaye. I want to confine myself to that breach of privilege motion against me.

I recollect that in the last session I spoke on this matter four times, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th. In the motion of privilege which has been moved by the hon. member, he has quoted some remarks made by me on the 9th. They are no doubt remarks, but what I am going to say is— I am not disowning those remarks— that these are remarks made by me which the hon. member has quoted with reference to the debate, the last day of it, on the 9th september. My point is that no particular remark can be considered in isolation when one subject matter was discussed as a whole and I had spoken on this matter more than once. I have spoken more than once and made it clear that if the matter disclosed that some crimes had been committed and the offenders are identified, the only course open to the Government, the legitimate course open to the Government, is to book them in the court of law, I have said this not once but more than once.

Now reference was made by one hon. member to my speech on the 5th September. But unfortunately, he preferred to omit a very pertinent remark to which I am referring, and read some other remark torn out of its contact . on the 5th September I said this:

> "I need hardly assure this House that the Government is as much concerned with the dignity and respect of the members of this house and of the Parliament as a whole, as indeed all the members of this House are, including the hon. members of the Opposition. That is why the Government set in motion much earlier the inquiry by the CBI, and a preliminary verification report has been received. As I had occasion to mention in this case on the basis of that report"—

Now this important—

> "it appeared that some offence seemed to have been committed and that the offences had been registered as offences and a proper investigation into the criminal offences is in progress".

> "As a result of the investigation, if there is enough material to establish that these offences have been committed and it is possible to identify the offenders also, I have no doubt that no efforts will be spared to see that the offenders are brought to book in a court of law."

This is what I said on the 5th September. But this was not the first time or the last time that I said. (*Interruption*) Just a minute. On the 3rd September, on the very first day on which I intervened also, I had made this position very clear, in my brief intervention on that day. This is what I said:

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

"Sir, we are of opinion or submit it for the consideration of this House, that in a matter where *prima facie* criminal offences are involved, that requires investigation and proper action and, if necessary, prosecution in a court of law."

Therefore, I did not mince words in saying that if offences are disclosed to have been committed and it appears on the investigation that certain offenceas are committed and the offenders are also possible to be identified, the proper thing to do is to haul them before the court of law. These remarks were isolated from the other statement which I made and which alone was read by the hon. Member while dealing with this matter. I have said that the House will be taken into confidence on the results of the investigation. Now, that has been done, I submit, because the hon. Home Minister had the first opportunity—(*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Dishonesty. (*Interruptions*) it is dishonesty. it is grossly dishonest.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: They are saying "offenders," "prosecutors" and they have become judges in their own cause. It is not for them to decide. It is for you, ultimatley, to consider, after hearing all of us, as to what is the correct position. It is no use using words like "offenders","guilty" and so on. Nobody has been found guilty.

There is an allegation of a breach of privilege, and it is the normal rule of natural justice that everyone concerned should have an opportunity to explain. And that is what I am doing, and giving any judgment of this kind, that this is dishonest or that is dishonest is absolutely not proper. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: When it is inconvenient for them, they use superlative words like dishonest and all that. Therefore, my submission, first of all, is that there was no assurance given in my speech on any of the four days that the CBI report would be placed—(*Interruption*)—

You need not read out. I know everything. Now I am on my legs and I am not yielding.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Do not interrupt him.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I did not interrupt the hon. Members even once when they were speaking. I am entitled to a hearing. It is my right as a Member to explain to you and to the House as to why no question of breach of privilege arises so far as the motion of Shri Madhu Limaye is concerned. (*Interruption*).

In that context, I said that only a part of the speech, torn out of its context, was mentioned. And if all the speeches together, were gone into—everytime it was a brief intervention I did not make any long speech at any time and every time a brief intervention was made—it will be found that I emphasised that if crimes are seen to have committed, found to have been committed, and if the offenders are identified, the Government is of the opinion that the proper form is the court of law. I said that the Government will take the House into confidence, which meant that the results of the investigations will be intimated to the House wihch, I submit, has been done.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, are you allowing him to raise a point of order, when the hon. Minister is speaking and is not yielding?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have not yielded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, my point of order is this. He said just now that the results of the CBI investigations will be intimated to the House. I want to know whether it is a fact. The CBI report has not been placed on the Table of the house.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Certain passages were quoted. There was picking and choosing of certian passages. That is what I said, and that is what the hon. Member who has moved this motion has done in his notice to you, whereas the relevant portion to which I have referred has not been referred to at all. We have been saying all along that the proper course where the investigation of a matter dealing with criminal offence is concerned will be before the court of law. That is the position which I have made clear repeatedly in the House in the course of my speeches in the last session. I should submit that you cannot look at this sentence or that sentence and say: you have given an assurance. I have given no such assurance that the CBI report would be placed on the Table of the House. I may also submit that the CBI report is part of the investigation process and such reports are never placed before the House. . . . (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot call all of you together.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इनको जानबूझ कर इंटरप्ट नहीं किया । जवाब देते वक्त उन्होंने बहुत सारे पसेजिज पढ़े जिनका हमने जो मुद्दा रखा है उससे कोई रेलेवेंस नहीं है । कोर्ट में जाएगा, सजा देंगे छोड़ देंगे या नहीं, क्या होगा, इस सब से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं धीरे धीरे उनके तीन पैसेजिज पढ़ता हूं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : How is it a point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yet put it,

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is it ? Under rule 376 a Member who raises a point of order must first say under which rule it comes ? What is rule 376 ? A Member must formulate his point of order subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules 1 and 2. Sub-rule 1 says that a point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognisance of the Speaker. The second sub-rule says that a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment, provided that the Speaker many permit a Member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item and the commencement of the next item.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not started yet.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Subject to the conditions referred to in sub rule 1 and 2 a Member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether it is point of order and if so give his decision theron. While raising a point of order will you allow a Member to read 3 or 4 pages and allow him one hour or half an hour to speak and then formulate his point of order ? Is that the understanding of formulating a point of order ? He must first say which rule or which article of the Constitution is violated. Otherwise you cannot allow point of order to be raised. Because you relax the rule and you allow this plethora of points of order to be raised, this thing happens. There is a flood gate which is opened. That is why they make nonsense of the whole point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल तीन पैरे पढ़गा और दो तीन वाक्य अपने बोल कर खत्म करूंगा । गोखले साहब ने 5-9-74 को क्या कहा ? कोई कानटेक्सट--से निकाल कर नहीं कोट किया गया है । दोनों का विषय अलग है । कोर्ट में जाएंगे क्या करेंगे वह अलग है । उन्होंने यह कहा था ।

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

"The CBI has been instructed to expedite the inquiry and to complete it as early as possible. I also want to mention this. I do not want to say that the Government alone will look at the results of the CBI inquiry."

Kindly note the words "Government alone will look at the results of the CBI enquiry".

"I want to assure the House that when the results of the CBI investigations are known, the Government will take the House into confidence and, at that stage, it will be proper for Parliament, for the House, to consider as to what appropriate steps are to be taken for protecting the rights of the hon. Member."

The second passage is :

"The Government have said that they are having an inquiry by the CBI and that the matter could be considered after the preliminary facts have been gathered, after the investigation is over."

तीसरा पैसेज 9 तारीख का है । यह उन के इन्टरवेन्शन में से है, जो उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से किया ।

"Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the house into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of the investigations are available, we shall take the House into confidence. The whole matter is open to the House to consider at that stage."

मैं केवल दो तीन जुमले कहना चाहता हूं—आध घंटे की बात नहीं है । क्या उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से सदन को विश्वास में लिया ? हम ने 11 तारीख को इन्तजार किया । 12 तारीख को नोटिसिज़ गये और तब उन का जवाब आया । लेकिन चार्जशीट फिर भी नहीं मिला—वह आप के डायरेक्शन के बाद मिला सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट का मामला अभी उलझा हुआ है । इस से प्रकट है कि उन्होंने हम को विश्वास में नहीं लिया ।

उन का व्यवहार और आचरण बिल्कुल डिसआर्डली है, जिस के बारे में रूल पढ़ा गया है । ये उल्टे हम को डांट रहे हैं । जब हम रिकार्ड को पढ़ते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि वह आउट आफ कानटेक्स्ट है । इस वक्त मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूं, लेकिन उन के डिसआर्डली बिहेवियर के लिए उन को डांटा जाये ।

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: What is the point of order?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That he is disorderly.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Once the Law Minister made a statement Shri Madhu Limaye has raised a point of order and referred to all those matter again and started accusing the Law Minister. It is very amazing. What the Law Minister has stated clearly shows that he has never said that he will choose this particular course of action. The Law Minister only said that the results of the investigation will be placed before the House and this House can go into that question. The result of the investigation has been placed before the House... (*Interruptions*) I want to make a further submission. As a matter of fact, in legal terminology in terms of section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code even the report of the CBI has already been placed on the Table of the House, because the names of the accused, the gist of the charges and the summary of the evidence have been placed before the House. What else are they asking for when the CBI report has already been placed on the Table of the House? (*Interruptions*) Probably, they do not know the meaning of the word "report". I would respectfully submit this House is bound by the laws passed by this House. In accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, who is entitled to see the first information report and the statements of the witnesses? it is only the accused. In fact, section 162 completely bars any other use

when it says that it shall be used only for a particular purpose, namely, for contradicting the witness when he comes in the withness box. What are our friends here asking us? They are suggesting that we must throw the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code in the wastepaper basket. This is a document which cannot be used for any purpose other than for the prosecution of the case because then it will hamper the investigation and it will go against the accused; it will be against the fundamental principles of criminal Jurisprudence (*Interruptions*) The Law Minister has given the correct legal position and the Government have acted according to the law In the name of Report, they are asking for something which nobody, under the law, can give them. Even an investigating officer cannot be compelled by court to refresh his memory from any entries regarding any of his investigation notes.

So, what I am submitting is hat it is not a point of order. He was only trying to confuse the hon. Minister which he could not do.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधि मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सीधे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया कि क्या सी०बी० आई० की जांच के बाद ...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Beirul) Are we having a debate on this? Are we not bound by the Rules of Procedure under the Chapter "Privilege"? (*Interruptions*) I am raising a basic issue .....

MR. SPEAKER : He is also on a point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE Under what Rule are we having it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी हम ने श्री भगत को सुना । क्या वह पायंट आफ आर्डर था ? वह भाषण कर रहे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी उन्होंने शुरू नहीं किया है । आप उन्हें प्री-जज कर रहे है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें एक व्यवस्था, एक प्रोसीजर के अनुसार चलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी श्री भगत भी पायंट आफ आर्डर पर ही थे ।

SHRI N K P. SALVE : I am seeking your guidance on procedure

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग हर बात पर मेरी गाइडेंस मांगते है । कभी आप अपनी गाइडेंस भी लिया करें । मुझे माननीय सदस्य को सुनने दीजिए ।

You are a practising lawyer. If you do n t speak before the court, do not even utter a word, and the court says, "No, you are not relevant" without listening to you, what would you say? He has just risen on a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विधि मंत्री महोदय के इस कथन से सहमत हूं कि वह विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं या नहीं, इस का निर्णय प्रतिपक्ष नहीं करेगा, जिस ने उन पर विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का आरोप लगाया है । इस का निर्णय आप को करना है । लेकिन क्या आप विधि मंत्री के आश्वासन को टुकड़ो मे देखने की गलती करेंगे ? वह कहते है कि उन्होंने तीन दिन मे तीन भाषण दिये । लेकिन वे परस्पर-विरोधी भाषण थे । आखिरी बहस हुई 9 सितम्बर को । जब मैं बहस का जवाब दे रहा था,. . . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me first dispose of the first point of order. I will allow you later.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा आरोप है कि विधि मंत्री ने आप को गुमराह किया है । आप कोई भी फैसला करने से पहले पूरी कार्यवाही को पढ़िये । मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं ।

"श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे क्षमा कीजिए गृह मंत्री महोदय ने आज जो भाषण दिया है, उस से मेरे मन में संदेह पैदा हो गया है कि अब श्री तुल मोहन राम को भी बचाया जाने वाला है ।——मारा मामला पांच महीने का है, यह तथ्य इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि जिस मामले को लटकाना हो, उस को सी० बी० आई० को भेज दो । कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा अगर कोई प्राइमाफेसी केस नहीं है, तो संसदीय जांच क्या होगी । लेकिन विधि मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि प्राइमाफेसी केस है । मैं पूछना हूं कि वह किस के खिलाफ है । श्री तुल मोहन राम उस में शामिल है कि नहीं ? दूसरी सितम्बर को जिस केस में एफ०आई० आर० दाखिल की गई, वह किस के खिलाफ दाखिल की गई है ?"

इस पर श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा :

"SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Let Mr. GOKHALE reply."

अब गोखले साहब का जवाब सुनिए :

"SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have already stated earlier that the persons have not been identified. They have to be identified during investigation which has started after the registration of the case."

इस के बाद यह मामला उठा और मैंने यह आरोप लगाया, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

गृह मंत्री महोदय इस समय जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उस में और विधि मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में 3 तारीख को जो कुछ कहा उस में अन्तर्विरोध है । गृह मंत्री महोदय मानते हैं कि सी० बी० आई० जांच करले तो मामला फिर पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ सकता है और अगर पार्लियामेंट उचित समझे तो कमेटी को मामला भेजा जा सकता है । लेकिन विधि मंत्री की राय इस के खिलाफ है । मैं ने उद्धृत किया । विधि मंत्री का कथन यह था :

"It is our view that these matters can be looked into only by a court of law, the proper agency, the statutory agency, that can investigate into the matter is the court."

जब मैं ने यह उद्धृत किया और यह कहा कि गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि मामला जांच के बाद सदन के सामने आ सकता है उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि फिर सदन जो चाहे कुछ कर सकता है । मैं ने कहा कि विधि मंत्री का कहना है कि नहीं, मामला कोर्ट में जायेगा तो विधि मंत्री ने यह नहीं कहा कि हां, मेरा कहना ठीक है । विधि मंत्री खड़े हो गए और कहने लगे :

"Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report was available After the results of investigation are available, we shall take the House into confidence the whole matter is open to the House to consider at that time."

इस के लिए मैं ने सवाल पूछा था और जो मैं ने सवाल पूछा था उस का जवाब जरूरी है इस प्रिविलेज ईश्यू का निर्णय करने के लिए । क्या सरकार ने अदालत में जाने से पहले विधि मंत्री से सलाह ली ? अगर विधि मंत्री ने सलाह दी कि अदालत में जाने जाइए तो विधि मंत्री अपने आश्वासन के उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं और अगर सरकार ने विधि मंत्री की सलाह नहीं ली तो यह सरकार किस की सलाह से कोर्ट में गई ?

11 तारीख को सदन की बैठक हुई । ये 11 तारीख को सदन में क्यों नहीं आए ? क्या यह सदन की अवहेलना के दोषी नहीं हैं ? अभी भी विधि मंत्री, उस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं जो मैंने पूछा था । अब विधि मंत्री कहते हैं कि मैंने 3 तारीख को एक भाषण दिया, 5 को एक भाषण दिया और 9 को एक भाषण दिया । मगर 9 का भाषण आखीर भाषण था । क्या विधि मंत्री हर एक दिन अलग अलग भाषण करेंगे ? मेरा निवेदन है कि कोर्ट में मामला जाने से इस सदन में मामले को आने से रोका नहीं जा सकता । जब तक हमें सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलती विधि मंत्री कैसे कह सकते हैं कि सदन को विश्वास में लिया जा रहा है ? अगर हम मामले को नहीं उठाते तो यह चार्जशीट की कापी भी लाइब्रेरी में नहीं रखते । अगर हम मामला नहीं उठाते तो सी बी आई की जांच के परिणामों से भी हमें अवगत नहीं करते । विधि मंत्री का आश्वासन तभी पूरा हो सकता है जब सी बी आई की जांच की रिपोर्ट आए, नहीं तो वे विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं और इस संबंध में आप को निर्णय करना है ।

The Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri K. Raghu Ramiah) : Before you proceed further, Sir, I would like to point out that we have got one more Minister who has to be heard.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : On a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I rise on a point of order. My point is very simple. Now what is going on in this House, as I understand, is the question whether the notice given about privilege must be adjudged by you as admissible or not. On that you have heard the persons who had given notice and also the persons on the other side. The point that I am raising is this. The reply has been given. It is an elementary rule that nobody has got the right to speak on a subject-matter more than once. He has explained the position; the reply has been given. Now there cannot be another speech again and then a reply to that, another speech and then a reply to that and so on. This is an extraordinary procedure. Under what rule is it permissible? My submission is that they had their full say and the reply also has been given. Now the ruling must come from you. Nobody has got the right to make a speech again and ask for a reply. No more speeches should be permitted. If you permit them, then speeches must be permitted from all sides. My submission is that this is not permissible. (*Interruptions*). They speak for half an hour and when I point out something in a few minutes, why do they get excited? This I cannot understand. Rule 222 is an extraordinary procedure. The person who gives notice may address you either in your Chamber or in the House, and if that comes, the person incriminated against, must have a right of reply. It is a well understood convention and practice that the incriminated person must be given the right of reply. Are we to say that the other person will not have the right of reply ? So, therefore, my submission is, this is not what has been contemplated; it is not to be permitted. That is my submission.

So far as the substantial part of this matter is concerned, it is said some assurance is given, it has been contraverted and so on. It is a well accepted concept and I am reading this out to you from *Kaul and Shakdher* :

'Non-implementation of an assurance given by a Minister on the the floor

Shri C. M. Stephen]
of the House is neither a breach of privilege nor a contempt of the House for the process of implementation of a policy matter is conditional on a number of factors contributing to such policy".

The only thing they base their argument on is that the assurance was not carried out and the circumstances under which that assurance was not carried out has been spelt out from this side. In the matter of Government assurances, you have got the Government Assurances Committee. It can go before that Committee. And the rule is, even after going through the Government Assurance Committee, it is never discussed in this House. That is the convention. The explantion is given how it has not been possible to conform to those things. That is what happens. My simple point of order is this, whether a Member has got right to speak more than once on that point. It is a well-established convention and a provision under the rules that on a motion nobody has right of floor more than once. That being so, at the stage at which the motion is not even moved, nobody can have right of speech more than once. For Privilege proceedings it is well established convention that if the Speaker chooses to hear the complainant he may be heard in the open House and that the incriminated person must be given the right of reply. After that the complainant cannot have another right of reply, because, in that case the incriminated person must get a further right of reply and this will go on *ad infenitum*. This is the point I am raising. The incriminated person alone has got the right of reply. This is my submission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My point of order is this. You have to address yourself to three questions.....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am challenging his right for another 10 or 15 minutes; please give me a ruling, either you allow that or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen to him. How can I shut him out when he says, point of order ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : May I ask you : Is it another point of order or is it his own opinion on the point of order I have raised ? If it is another point of order, I submit, your ruling on my point of order must naturally precede before another point of order is heard by you . I have raised the point of order. Please give reply to that point of order raised by me.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Stephen, let me hear him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not mind your listening to hundreds of points of order; that is within rules. The rule says : No debate shall be allowed on a point of order; the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear Members, before giving his decision. You are very right, Sir. All that you should do is when one point of order is raised and you want to listen to others before giving decision you do it but after that decide that point of order. Give a ruling once that point of order is disposed of. Let another point of order be raised but before you decide that you do not allow the Member to say I rise on a point of order. You cannot decide all together.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just noted the points of order of Mr. Stephen, Mr. Bhagat and others.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : There is one more Minister who has been waiting for the last three days according to the direction. Why don't you hear him and finish with it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Speaker, we have been waiting for ten days to get the report. All that you have to do is to put the report on the Table. Till the report is placed on the Table you are bound to get not one, not one hundred but hundred thousand points of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Point for you to decide is whether the results of the investigation as promised earlier have been placed before the House. The point for you to decide is whether the matter is still open for consideration by the House as the hon. Law Minister said to the House earlier he is saying he has fulfilled his commitment or assurances. Therefore it is for you to decide whether the matter is still open for consideration by the House or not. And then what my hon. friend Mr. Stephen, submitted to you, was since it is an assurance the assurance could be taken care of by the Committee of Assurances. This is indeed a strange plea because here is an assurance in ralation to a matter which is continuing and in relation to a privilege issue that is still under consideration. This has to be considered by the House as a whole. That will not be considered by any Committee of Assurances.

Finally, the hon. Law Minister, I hope, also said that prosecution would be launched after the investigation is completed. Had we ever suggested at any point of time that prosecution should not be launched but prosecution at what point of time. For how many times should I reiterate, prosecution after the results of the investigation are presented to the House and that does not conflict with any desire to launch the prosecution in the court. May I again repeat if the investigation is completed at 2 O' Clock would the matter be taken to the court at 2·30 O' clock. This point has never been replied to so that the prosecution had to be launched. We are in favour of the prosecution being launched but in terms of the assurances first the results of the investigation would have to be presented to the House and then the prosecution should have been launched in the court. There is no conflict between the two and it is a pure prevarication on the part of Law Minister and he has not fulfilled it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY IBOSU : Sir, I would be as brief as possible.

MR SPEAKER : You asked for half a minute I have given you one minute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, Mr. Gokhale, as an eminent lawyer, knows what to say or what not to say. We are not as faithful as he is. Mr. Madhu Limaye quoted his different speecheson 5th and 9th September, 1974 and also on an earlier date. But, on 3rd September, 1974, Mr. Gokhale had said:

> "Perhaps, that stage may come later on after the investigation is completed and then this House can decide about this. I know the anxiety of the hon. Members."

He said not less than three times that the Report of the C. B. I. will be made available to this House before the court of law takes any action. Now, I have got a copy of the charge-sheet. The charge-sheet is dated 9th November, 1974. They did not come forward with the charge-sheet before the House on the 11th the first working day of the House. Instead, they chose to go to the court and in due course, made it *sub-judice* more or less placing a restriction on the House to go into the matter. I say that not only he has treated this House with utmost contempt—I regret to say it but he has also taken it to the court making the whole issue as *sub-judice*.

MR SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn and we shall take it up tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No, Sir. This matter has to be decided.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed the other Ministers to speak. I cannot take a decision. Tomorrow the other Ministers who are still waiting will get their chance. I shall give them chance tomorrow.

So, we adjourn now and re-assemble after lunch at Fifteen of the Clock.

14.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT, GUJARAT OWNERSHIP FLATS ACT AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri Mohan Dharia, I lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Procedure to Stop Development) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2736 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8545/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Gujarat Ownership Flats Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH/J/52/74/FOB/1073/A-1 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 23rd September, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Gujarat Ownership Flats Act, 1973 read with clause (c)(ii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8546/74].

(3) A statement* (Hindi version) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of Gujarat Government Notifications Nos. GH/J/47/74/SCB-1073/A-1 dated the 31st August, 1974, GH/J/48/74/SCB-1073/A-1 dated the 31st August, 1974, and GH/J/51/74/SCB/1073/A-1 dated the 26th September, 1974. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8547/74].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION FOR 1974, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND ADDITIONAL EMOLUMENTS (COMPULSORY DEPOSIT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay for the year ended the 30th June, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8539/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 660(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8540/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 25 of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974:—

(i) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Government Employees) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

(ii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Local Authorities Employees) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 459(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

(iii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Employees other

*English version already laid on 11-11-1974.

than employees of Government and Local Authorities) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8541/74].

AUDIT REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): On behalf of Annasaheb P. Shinde, I lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8548/74].

BOMBAY PROHIBITION (MANUFACTURE OF SPIRIT)(GUJARAT)(AMENDMENT)RULES, 1974 AND STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Bombay Prohibition (Manufacture of Spirit) (Gujarat) (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH/SH/822/BPA-1073-6080-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th June, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8549/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HARYANA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. AND U.P. STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD. ALONG WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(*i*) S.O. 579(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1974 making certain amendment to the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahar Milk and Milk Products (Export Control) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 457(E) dated the 27th July, 1974.

(*ii*) G.S.R. 443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1974.

(*iii*) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No.—LT 8550/74].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(*i*) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the year ended the 30th June, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8551/74].

ANNUAL REPORT & AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF TEXTILES COMMITTEE FOR 1972-73 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of (i) the Annual Report and (ii) the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1972-73, under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8542/74].

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8542/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(*i*) The Export of Domestic Refrigerators (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2351 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(*ii*) The Export of Water Coolers (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2353 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(*iii*) The Export of Room Air-conditioners (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2355 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(*iv*) The Export of Rubber Hoses (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. S.O. 2427 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974.

(*v*) The Export of Chrome Pigments (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2429 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974.

(*vi*) The Export of Air Compressors (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2502 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974.

(*vii*) The Export of Sulphuric Acid (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2802 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(*viii*) The Export of Vacuum Flasks (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2803 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(*ix*) The Export of Inorganic Pigments (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2804 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(x) The Export of Safety Glass (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2805 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(xi) The Export of Laundry Soap (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O 2806 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(xii) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2807 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8543/74.]

(4) A copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8544/74].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

15·06 hrs.

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1973."

EAST PUNJAB URBAN RENT RESTRICTION ACT (EXTENSION TO CHANDIGARH) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

15·07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD (Ballia): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE(Kanpur) : Sir, I raise a point of order. The point of order is whether the Committee has sanctioned leave to Shri Tul Mohan Ram; whether he is suspended or not, we do not know. I want to have a reply from the Government. (*Interruptions*) It is a delicate question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) : चपके से दस्तखत कर के चले जाते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : कमेटी के सामने उनका कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र नहीं आया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. He might have attended the House. I do not know. You might not have seen him. He might have signed the register. (*Interruptions*) Order, please.

Now, we proceed to the statement by Minister. Shri Raghunatha Reddy will make the statement in place of Shri Balgovind Verma.

15·08 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* COMPENSATION FOR LAY-OFFS DUE TO POWER SHORTAGE IN U.P.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, With your permission, I beg to make the following statement:

On November, 12, 1974, Shri S. M. Banerjee had drawn attention to the problem of lay offs in Uttar Pradesh due to the power shortage. The Hon'ble Speaker observed that he would ask the Union Labour Minister to make a statement on the subject. In accordance with this directive, I make the following statement:

According to the information made available by the Government of Uttar Pradesh which is the appropriate Government in this case under the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Government had to impose power cut on account of the difficult position in the matter of power supply in the State. A number of industrial units had to resort to lay off. The number of workers laid off in Uttar Pradesh for different periods during January to August 31, 1974, was reported to be 94,787. While information about the number of workers laid off during September and October, 1974 for the State as a whole is not yet available with the State Government, the number of workers laid off for different periods during September and October, 1974 in Kanpur, was intimated by the State Government as 11,134 and 11,599 respectively. Of this, textile industry in Kanpur alone accounts for approximately 9,700 workers laid off. According to the State Industrial Relations Machinery the workers in one of the textile mills in Kanpur (Athertonwest textile mills) which employs about 3,800 workers, have gone on strike from November 16, 1974, over among others, the issue of lay off compensation, following a decision of the authorities of the mill, taken by them, after the reported directive from the Employers' Association of Northern India, to pay lay off compensation strictly in terms of Section 6-K(1) & (2) of the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act which, *inter alia*, provides that lay off compensation after the expiry of the first 45 days would be payable if the lay off comprises continuous periods of one week or more beyond the first 45 days. The State Industrial Relations Machinery are looking into the matter. We are informed that the State Labour Minister has also convened a tripartite meeting on November, 25, 1974, to discuss the question of lay off compensation in such situations and related matters with the representatives of the workers and those of the industry, mainly the textile industry, in Kanpur.

So far as measures designed to improve the power availability are concerned, the kind attention of the Hon'ble Members is drawn to the statement made by the Minister of Energy in the Parliament on November 12, 1974, in connection with a Calling Attention Notice in the Lok Sabha on that date. The Ministry of Labour are not in a position to add anything more to what the Minister of Energy has already stated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for having made this statement. But the fact is that the Employers' Association of Northern India at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh has really taken a decision that they will not pay compensation for the period for which the workers are laid off as a result of power shortage. The hon. Minister has stated in the statement that about 3,800 workers belonging to a particular mill have gone on strike. My fear is this. I am not trying to pressurise the Minister, either in the State or in the Centre. The situation is such that the workers are being driven to face starvation. Even 50 per cent had been denied to them. If this is not going to be restored, there will be a general strike of textile and other workers. Hunger knows no law. The employers' association

did this deliberately, knowing well that this is not the fault of the textile workers in Kanpur or in U.P. Because of the Government's failure to restore power during the last 27 years, because of the anti-labour policy, they are now facing starvation. The hon. Minister here should take up this matter with the State Chief Minister and force the employers association to pay lay off compensation. The Prime Minister day in and day out says: produce or perish. The workers are producing and they are perishing. This is a man-made power shortage for which the Government is responsible. To avoid industrial unrest they should take up this matter. I know the Chief Minister does care for labour and I hope he will take up the matter and see that the workers are paid compensation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): May I make a submission, arising out of the statement ?.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not on this. We have to do everything according to the rules given by you to me. There should be other occasions and other ways of discussing this.

15.14 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR. (Ahmedabad) I rise on a point of order. According to the List of Business last Friday, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was to come to this House with his usual weekly statement of Government business for the next week, that is beginning from today. On the basis of that item in the List of Business on Friday many of us had written to the Speaker in advance that we wanted to raise certain issues which were agitating the public mind in various parts of the country. Unfortunately that item never came up. Later on we learnt through the "Bulletin" that Government business for this week beginning from today was communicated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and was printed in the bulletin. Are we to take notice of that bulletin without the business being formally announced by the Minister and approved by the House?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : बुलेटिन मे जो आता है मैं नही पढ़ता हूं। यह हमारा नियम है। कम से कम मैं उन मे से ही हूं। जब तक कोई चीज सदन के सामने नही आती है अगले वीक के बिजिनेस के बारे में और हमें सुझाव देने का मौका नही मिलता है, तब तक बुलेटिन वगरह मैं नहीं पढ़ता हूं। नियमों के अनुसार चलिये। पन्द्रह बीस साल की परिपाटी को तोडना ठीक नही है।

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR: I am not raising here the various points which I wanted to raise. I am raising a fundamental issue that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken recourse to the "Bulletin" for announcing the Government business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In connection with the point that has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, I wish to bring to your notice that only because we were assured that that statement will be made in the House that we did not give any notice under rule 377. Now that particular statement has not come, as it was communicated to the House through the bulletin, because of the wrong procedure followed by office, those of us who had not given notice under rule 377 lose our right to raise important issues. Therefore, all those members of the House who were permitted that day to raise issues after the statement is made by the hon. Minister, all of those members must be permitted today to make statements here. Sir, very often you are very flexible and you want the Parliament to become the barometer of the country. So, do not provoke the

[Pro. Madhu Dandavate]

mercury to rise and kindly allow us to make our brief submissions, even though we have not given notice under rule 377.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I also wanted to raise certain issues. Since the Minister did not make any announcement and it was published in the bulletin, I could not make my submission. I may be permitted to do so now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ । उसमें कुछ बातें मैंने उठाई हैं । जिन विषयों पर इस सप्ताह में चर्चा होने जा रही है, उन को मैंने उस पत्र में उठाया है । वे विषय काम आने वाले है, यह मैंने जानना चाहा है । हमें आप मौका दीजिए ताकि उनके विषय में हम जानकारी हासिल कर सकें ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On Friday I was quite prepared to read the statement. But, as you are aware, the circumstances did not allow me to do that. In fact, that stage was not reached at all . There have been many cases where a Minister is unable to make a statement .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH You know why.

श्री मधु लिमये : आज क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH: On Friday the business went on to such an extent that my item was never reached. There have been many cases where the Minister who was unable to announce the business in the House had announced it through the bulletin. Therefore, there is nothing objectionable in this. As regards rule 377, it is very unfortunate that the hon. Members did not get a chance. Next Friday they can do so.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Sir, our submissions should also be embodied in the bulletin.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are very difficult times, as everybody knows. May I give a friendly advice to everybody, especially to my good friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that we should confine ourselves only to our own scope? It is quite all right for him to have referred to the business for this week, which should have been presented to the House last Friday.

But why go into the sphere of 377 which is the sphere for the Speaker to decide. Now, it is true that last Friday was a very unusual day; on all account it was the most unusual day....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was a good Friday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Despite our best efforts, we never reached this item. Therefore, the best thing would be

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने भी कुछ कम प्रयास नहीं किया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I can see from the Rules....

AN HON. MEMBER: You always quote the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Naturally. These rules are given to me by you.

As far as I can see from the Rules, there is no such thing that makes it compulsory for the Minister to present the Business for the next week. It is just a convention

The convention is to give the Members an advadce notice of what they should expect the next week. The only Rule that I see here is with regard to the arrangement of Business which the Speaker has to do in consultation with the Leader of the House which in this case, means the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But we have followed this convention. Therefore, the next best thing he did was to inform the Members through a Bulletin which has been done.

Now, we have a lot of Business. I see the logic that if we could not do it on Friday, why should we not have done it today? But there is no such item now. Let us proceed with the Business today and leave it for tomorrow. Since this matter has been raised, I think, the Minister will take note of it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister just now talked about some labour problems. Last Friday, I wanted to raise an important issue....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can do it tomorrow.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Now that the Business for the week has been published in the Bulletin—I do not challenge the right of the Minister; he has done it—but what about my right of making certain suggestions on some subjects?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I was saying. You can do it tomorrow.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: But tomorrow again at 12 o'clock, the Tulmohan Ram matter willl come up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since the matter has been raised and I have also made certain observations, I feel that the Members should not be deprived of their right of making certain suggestions on various subjects. It has been there always. It may be advisable that the Business may be brought tomorrow. Let them have their say tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have to state what the Business will be for this week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, So that the Members may get an opportunity of making their submissions.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (JAMSHEDPUR): Tomorrow again we have to give notices or the notices given on Friday, the 22nd November, 1974 would do?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it be made clear that all the notices which were given on Friday last will be taken up in the same order.

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR: Let us be clear. Does your ruling mean that we have to give fresh notices again tomorrow or what we gave on Friday last will stand in the same order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since this is a postponed item, all the notices given in connection with that will be treated as notices given on that.

AN HON. MEMBER: And not notices will be admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
Rubber Board

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as The speaker may direct, to members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

15.25 hrs

BANKING SERVICE COMMISSION BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the selection of personnel for appointment to services and posts in certain banking institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ दो तीन बातें कहनी है। यह विधेयक इस लिए लाया गया है कि आब्जेक्टिव, राशनल और इमपार्शल सिलेक्शन हो। इस सिद्धान्त से तो मै सहमत हू, लेकिन जब बैंको के चेयरमैन ही नेपाटिज्म वाला काम करेंगे, तो उस के बारे म क्या किया जायेगा। बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के लोगों ने मेरे पास यह लिख कर भेजा है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Will this arise at the stage of introduction? He can raise it later.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं संक्षेप में कहूंगा। जब मंत्री महोदय आब्जेक्टिव, राशनल और इमपार्शल सिलेक्शन चाहते हैं, तो वह भी मानेंगे कि चेयरमैन का सिलेक्शन भी ठीक ढग से हो, नही तो यह बिल अधूरा रहेगा। बैंक आफ बड़ौदा से मुझे यह प्राप्त हुआ है। मै इस को पुरा नही पढूगा। मैं केवल चार पाच लाइनें पढूगा।

"Chairman and Managing Director, Shri V. D. Thakkar, should be removed from the Bank of Baroda for breach of rules of business and breach of propriety and for corrupt practice involved in the sanctioning of the advances/limits to the companies in the statement and also for concealing the facilities granted to the companies from the Board of Directors until a reference to the Board was forced upon him."

यह बहुत सीरियस चर्चा है। लिमिट्स और एडवासिज की जानकारी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज से छिपाई गई और जब उन्हें मजबूर किया गया, तब उन्होंने वह जानकारी दी। इस तरह के नेपाटिज्म के और भी चार्जिज है। मैं उन की तफसील मे नही जाऊगा। लेकिन मै चाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब मे यह जरूर बताये कि जेनेरल मैनेजर मनेजिंग डायरेक्टर या चेयरमैन वगैरह टाप पोस्टस के बारे मे भी कोई क्राइटेरिया है, या वे मनमाने ढंग से भर्ती किये जायेंगे।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 25.11.74.

इस बिल के द्वारा सरकार यह तय करने जा रही है कि सीधा रेक्रूटमेंट 25 परसेंट या अधिक हो । कई बैंकों में यूनियनों और बैंक मैनेजमेंटस के बीच में इस बारे में एग्रीमेंट्स है । बैंक आफ इंडिया में 20 परसेंट का एग्रीमेंट है । इसी तरह बैंक आफ बड़ौदा में एग्रीमेंट हो चुका है । इस बीच में यह विधेयक आ रहा है । इस स्थिति में इन सारे एग्रीमेंटस का क्या होगा ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह बैंकों की गतिविधियों के बारे में भी सोचें । दो हजार रुपये का ड्राफ्ट मिस-प्लेस हुआ, इस लिए अस्सी हजार रुपये की सिक्युरिटीज मांगी गई । यह इस में रेविलेंट नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि यह सवाल आया है, इस लिए मैं इस को उन के पास भेज रहा हूं ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as selection of Chairmen for the various Banks is concerned, the appointment is made by the Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank takes into consideration the various qualifications required to man this post and on that basis they make their recommendations and the Government makes the appointments. Therefore, there is no necessity for having a Service Commission for that purpose. This is a special post and, therefore, a special procedure will apply to that.

As far as the Bank of Baroda is concerned, I have also received many representations. I am looking into them. Immediately I may not be able to give the answers. But I have received those representations and I am looking into them.

श्री मधु लिमये : सीधे रेक्रूटमेंट के बारे में एग्रीमेंटस का क्या होगा ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All that I shall look into.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the selection of personnel for appointment to services and posts in certain banking institutions and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

*SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce the Bill.

15 32 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item is Item 12A, which promises to be a hot potato. But before I call the Minister to beg for leave to introduce the Bill I would like to mention that Shri Madhu Limaye has given notice that he would oppose this Bill and Mr. Janeshwar Mishra also. But Mr. Madhu Limaye has done something which to me appears to be, not out of order, but rather not so appropriate at this stage because he has given certain names and he wants to make certain allegations against them which is under the rules but not at the stage of introduction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Demand Harbur) He may do on any occasion ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is introduction stage. However, he has sent notices of this to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and I am told, copy of his letter is sent also to the Minister concerned. Perhaps it is difficult to be too strict with Members, you know, that is the best way how to ask for trouble ! Well, you can ask for leave now.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and provention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion is moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augumentation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith."

Now, Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस के बारे में कई आक्षेप है। उस में से बुनियादी आक्षेपों को मैं आप के सामने रखूंगा। पहला मेरा आक्षेप यह है कि यह विधेयक अधूरा है। इतना ही नहीं, असद्भाव, मैलाफाइडीज से भरा हुआ है। मैलाफाइडी के मेरे दो ग्राउन्ड्स है कि यह विधेयक आपातकालीन स्थिति, एमर्जेंसी को मैलाफाइडी ढंग से विदेशी आक्रमण का संकट समाप्त होने के बाद भी चला रही है। उस को चलाए रखना और फिर उस के तहत आर्डिनेंस और विधेयक बनाना यह मैलाफाइडी का एक ग्राउन्ड है। दूसरा मैलाफाइडी इस में यह दिखाई देता है कि इस बिल के तहत जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का आर्टिकित 19(ए), (बी), (सी) है जिस को मैं बहुत ज्यादा महत्व देता हूं उस को खत्म किया गया है लेकिन मेरी राय में जो बुनियादी अधिकार होना ही नहीं चाहिए, सम्पत्ति का अधिकार, इन लोगों की सम्पत्ति छीनने के बारे में चाहे वह बेनामी हो या उन के नाम से हो, उन के दोस्तों के नाम से हो, उन की बीवियों के नाम से हो, उस को छीनने के वास्ते इस में प्रावधान नहीं है। उस के लिए प्रावधान आप को करना चाहिए था। उस के लिए आप संवैधानिक संशोधन भी पेश करते तो मैं उस में आप का साथ देता। क्यों कि आखिरकार इन की शक्ति मनी पावर, एकोनामिक पावर है। उस को आप तोड़ते नहीं और उन को जेलों में बन्द करते है। लेकिन अगर आप उन की मनीपावर तोड़ेंगे और उन को बाहर भी रखेंगे तो वे कर क्या सकते है? इसलिए असद्भावपूर्ण यह इसलिए लगता है कि इस के अन्दर आर्टिकल 19(ए), (बी), (सी) जिस में भाषण, आदि की स्वतंत्रता है उस के ऊपर आक्रमण किया जा रहा है और उन की सम्पत्ति छीनने का काम उस के द्वारा नहीं हो रहा है। आप इन की सम्पत्ति छीन लीजिए, मैं आप का साथ दूंगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस में मुझे विषय व्यवहार लगता है। कैसे? अब मैं नामों पर आऊंगा। मेरा डिस्क्रीशन का प्वाइन्ट है। यह जब सरकार को आप पूरा अधिकार देते है, विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार, डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर कि जिस को चाहे पकड़ें उसमें यह भी अधिकार है कि जिस को न चाहे न पकड़े। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप पकड़ते है लेकिन आप जिस को चाहेंगे उसी को पकड़ेंगे और आप जो मैं लगातार जानकारी दे रहा हूं, आप ने मुझे

आश्वासन भी दिया है कि मैं सख्त कार्यवाही करूंगा, लेकिन मैदान में आप के आने से पहले कई काम ऐसे हुए हैं कि जिन के बारे में मुझे एतराज है, इसलिए मैंने आज नोटिस दिया है। जिस की कापी मंत्री जी को भी दी है वही चार मुद्दे में आज उठाऊंगा क्योंकि मुझे बार-बार कहा गया कि आप नोटिस नहीं देते हैं जब कि जिस के बारे में नोटिस मैंने 17 मार्च 1970 को दिया, उस के बाद एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल वगैरह के ऊपर कई नोटिस दिया, फिर भी संतोष इन लोगों को नहीं होता, स्पीकर साहब को नही होता, इसलिए मैंने आज जानबूझ कर यह प्रापर नोटिस दिया और नोटिस दे कर चार लोगों के बारे में कह रहा हूं। एक हैं श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो — This gentleman is guilty of perjury. ये गवर्नर थे और इंदिरा गांधी इन के ऊपर इतनी मेहरबान थीं कि इन का टर्म खत्म होने के बाद भी इन को गवर्नर बनाए रखा था। यहां हल्ला होने के बाद इन को टर्मिनेट किया गया।

दूसरे हैं श्री रामलाल नारंग— This gentleman was a notorious smuggler. But several Ministers of the Central Government and State Governments as also Chief Ministers of States hobnobbed with him. Because of his influence he got himself nominated on the Telephone Advisory Committee, Bombay under the Ministry of Communications and the Board of Film Censors under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

तीसरे हैं श्री हरिभाई ताडेल — brother-in-law of notorious smuggler Bankhia was given a Congress ticket of the Goa Assembly and the Prime Minister herself campaigned for him. He has not yet been arrested.

चौथे हैं श्री प्रेमा भाई ताडेल इन को भी नहीं पकड़ा गया। He is a relative of Bankhia and purchaser of 15,000 shares in the Maruti Ltd., enjoys special protection from Sanjay Gandhi and the Prime Minister.

तो डिस्क्रीमिनेशन यह है। यह जिस कागज से इन्फार्मेशन इन को दी गई है उन में कुछ लोगों को तो गिरफ्तार किया जैसे योगी ताडेल को किया और दूसरों को नहीं किया। हरि भाई और उन के भाई को नही किया। तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि सरकार को डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर देने में एक खतरा यह आता है कि आप जिन को पकड़ना चाहेंगे उन्ही को पकड़ेंगे और जिन को नही चाहेंगे नहीं पकड़ेंगे, वे छूट जायेंगे।

तो ये मेरे मुख्य आक्षेप हैं। वरना स्मलिंग का जितना विरोध मैं 1966 से इस सदन में करता आया, क्यों कि मेरे मित्र बकवास करते है, प्रलाप में उस को कह कर छोड़ देता हूं..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi) : "Backwas" is not a parliamentary word to be used.

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा उस को वापस ले कर मैं प्रलाप कहता हूं।

तो डिस्क्रीमिनेशन के बारे में मुझ बड़ी-भारी चिन्ता है और आज मैं बड़ी उम्मीद से आया हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में गहराई से सोचेंगे क्यों कि उन के पत्रों के टोन से मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वह भी इस के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : यह जो मेंटिनेंस आफ इन्टर्नल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के नाम पर स्मगलर्स को हर तरफ से रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है, देश भर में एक चर्चा है कि यह इंटर्नल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट न हो कर के इंदिरा सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट होने जा रहा है । इन्होंने इस बिल में स्मलिंग पर रोक लगाने की बात भी की है लेकिन जिस स्मग्लर की सब से ज्यादा चर्चा थी, वित्त मंत्रालय के जिन राज्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि मैं सत्याग्रह भी करूंगा, दो तीन स्मग्लर्स के नाम भी उन्होंने लिए थे, सरकार की खूबी तो यह है कि एक तरफ तो स्मग्लरों को जेल में रखा दूसरी तरफ उन राज्य मंत्री को भी वहां से खिसका दिया यानी कभी कभी दारोगा भी सजा पा जाता है जो चोर को पकडता है और चोर भी सजा पाता है । लेकिन आज कुली हाजी मस्तान को मेरठ जेल में किस शान शौकत के साथ रखा जा रहा है, बाकी कैदी तो सड रहे है और पूरी बरक उस को रखने के लिए दे दिया है । बडी शान के साथ उस को रख रहे हैं । जैसे पहले महात्मा गांधी के लिये आगा खां पैलेस दिया जाता था, उसी तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार पूरा बैरेक स्मगलर्स को दे देती है । उस के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी के बहुत से बड़े नेता—इस में मदद करते हैं—जैसे हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा था—के० के० शाह का नाम ले लेना—बाद में शाह साहब ने मद्रास में चुनौती दी कि सदन के बाहर यह बात कही होती, तो मै देख लेता । तो सदन के बाहर भी वह चलेगी—इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है ।

इन सब बातों के बारे में मंत्री जी ईमानदारी से सफाई दें और जैसा माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने आरोप लगाये हैं—ये आरोप कई दिन से लग रहे हैं—प्रधान मंत्री के बेटे का जो कारखाना है—मारुति—उस में सुदर्शन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी और दूसरी कम्पनियां शामिल हैं जिन के स्मगलर्स से रिश्ते है । यह सरकार अपनी मर्जी से कुछ स्मगलर्स को प्रोटेक्शन देती है और कुछ के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती रहती है—वाहवाही लूटने के लिये—यह खतरनाक बात है । मंत्री जी जब इस बिल को मूव कर रहे हैं तो हम उम्मीद करते है कि वे इन बातों के बारे में भी जरूर बोलेंगे ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we have made certain statements with regard to th Presidential Order.

Now, you will realise, Sir, that on Friday at eight 'O' clock, we got a telephone call from the Minister of Parliamentary Affair that we should have a meeting in the Cabinet Room in the Parliament House to discuss things related to smuggling and MISA.

Now, Sir, just imagine that we sat till about 6 'O' clock and they did not have the time. What happened immediately afterwards that necessitated a meeting at 9 P.M. in the evening on Friday—the week end? I would like to be corrected if I am wrong—I am told—Mr. Vayala Ravi should not get agitated—in Kerala House where the Home Minister of Kerala—of course has got every right to come to Delhi and confer—I am sorry, the top leadership of the Government of Kerala and a Cabinet Minister from this side, had sat and discussed things for hours. Naturally, the subject-matter fo

discussion is as to how to make secure the present Government in Kerala and to ensure that till the next election. They could do that in half an hour's time. This was discussed and I do not want to say anything more on it but I shall do that again when the time comes.

Now, by putting Article 14 in cold-storage—if I am not right, let them correct me—they have created an inequality....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is about the Presidential Order and not about this Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The two can go together. What is it that is depriving the democratic people of their rights to agitate and to oppose the ruling party? This is what I am saying.

Now, Art. 21 makes a man liable to be shot....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, are you talking about the Bill?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you that this is pinching us since 1971 till the time when MISA came. I am sorry you would not really appreciate as to how much we have been penalised by the MISA. Every occasion that come before us we shall make use of it.

Sir, my question is this. What has the Government done from 1971 till June 1974—my question is to Shri Subramaniam. 16,825 persons were detained without trial.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu come to this particular Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I oppose this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then let him answer that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Out of this number 72% came from West Bengal who are politically opposed to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are discussing the entire subject relating to this. That is not at this stage. This is only introduction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying I oppose it....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because it hits at the very root of fundamental rights. You know cases have come before the High Courts and, if I am right, it has already been struck down.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would seek your guidance. In my view, subject to your ruling, these are all matters which do not arise at this stage of introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had said as much.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, with your permission, I would deal with these things when the Bill comes up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to you.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would deal with these at that stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce the Bill.

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17.47 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1974

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I lay on the Table an Explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

FALL IN JUTE PRICES AND FAILURE OF JUTE CORPORATION TO COME TO RESCUE OF CULTIVATORS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Jute growers in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Bihar are being completely ruined by keeping raw jute prices at much below the economic level or cost of production. The Government of India's Jute Corporation are helping the jute milliowners and big jute traders, and a result, the rural economy in this region, particularly that of the jute peasantry is being completely ruined. On the one hand, there is the phenomenon of abnormally high prices for food and other items of daily use, and on the other hand, jute producers' products are being sold at below the cost of production.

In Calcutta some days ago even the West Bengal Ministers openly condemned the Commerce Minister's present policy and revealed that this was being done in order to further the interest of the jute milliowners and jute tycoons. The Government must see that the jute growers get at least Rs. 250 per quintal and the Jute Corporation must make sufficient purchases so that jute is sold by the growers at seller's market.

Only last year the growers had an extremely hard time as their crop fetched only Rs. 40—42 per maund. This year if they got even Rs. 80 or Rs. 85, no harm will be done to the industry which has a very wide margin of profit due to overseas orders at very high prices in hessian and sacking.

The jute growers in West Bengal are facing an artificial demand squeeze manipulated by the jute millowners and jute tycoons in collaboration with the Central Government and the Commerce Ministry and the Jute Corporation, which is aimed at forcing a steep fall in the prices of raw jute. Raw jute prices have fallen in some districts abnormally causing serious distress to the jute growers. Now the West Bengal co-operative jute organisation have bought worth a crore of rupees and that is rotting in the godowns, but the Jute Corporation have not come forward to purchase it.

I had earlier requested that the Commerce Minister must give a reply because it concerns lakhs and lakhs of jute growing peasantry in the eastern region of the country. You know the jute growing peasantry have been fleeced for the last so many decades and they are in a miserable condition. Every year they have to give a pound of flesh because they produce jute. If this thing continues, I would only warn the Government of India that jute fields will be converted into food fields and jute mills will go out of existence. If they do not come forward with giving economic and profitable prices to the jute peasantry and providing food in sufficient quantity through a national food budget—because by sale of jute, we earn a lot of foreign exchange—if they do not come to the rescue of the jute growers, areas under jute will be discouraged and jute mills will be facing a crisis.

I would request you to make the necessary observation and direct Government to come forward with a statement tomorrow.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Ausgram): Sir, I was trying for the last seven days to raise this matter regarding fall of jute price in the House. I had tabled a Calling Attention Notice and also sent a notice under rule 377. I am happy that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been allowed to raise it. But, after the Minister's statement, we must be permitted to put questions and a discussion must be allowed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I thought that you would make some observations that the Minister should make a statement ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has gone on record. It would be in the interest of the Minister to come forward with a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Raghuramaiah, have you heard the Deputy-Speaker? He has said that the Minister should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I did not say that. I said that it is in the interest of the Minister himself to come forward and make a statement. I meant the concerned Minister.

We now proceed to the Statutory Resolution and the Bill regarding the Sick Textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance.

15.51 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ORDINANCE

AND

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item in the agenda is the statutory resolution regarding the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance; and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill follows that item. The two will be taken together. The time allotted is six hours.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, just one minute. There are many provisions regarding this Bill and some are very controversial. We are told that in certain matters of safeguarding the interests of the textile workers, such as the social benefits in respect of pension, gratuity and provident fund, some important steps are being taken. We met the hon. Minister Mr. Maurya—I am thankful that he is bringing some amendments—and we also met Mr. Pai. Certain things were agreed to. And now I learn that the law officers are objecting to provident fund. Because this is not going to the Select Committee, I submit to you and through you to the hon. Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you speaking on the Bill ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: ....because the ordinance will have to be converted into a Bill, that if the hon. Minister can call a meeting of the Opposition Members tomorrow—my amendments will come tomorrow—we could have a formal or informal discussion so that some decision can be taken and the workers may be helped.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बहुत अहम विषय है और इस के सभी पहलुओं पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये, ऐसी मेरी राय है। एक सिद्धान्त के तौर पर मैं अध्यादेश के द्वारा कानून पास करने का विरोधी हूं क्योंकि उसका नतीज

[श्री बहु विनये]

मेरा होता है कि जल्दबाजी में आप को विधेयक के द्वारा जो संसद का सत्र होता है उस में पास करना पड़ता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि आप किसी सेलेक्ट कमेटी या जौइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के पास उस को नहीं भेज सकते, और अनुभव यह है कि जब कोई विधेयक सलेक्ट कमेटी या पार्लियामेंटरी जौइंट कमेटी में जाता है तो मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि वह दूषित दोषमुक्त हो जाता है, लेकिन मेरी राय में वह ज्यादा अच्छा बिल हो जाता है। तो इसलिये मैं इस का विरोधी हूं। लेकिन इस आर्डिनेंस का जो आशय है कि अब तक जो सूती मिलें संचालकों के द्वारा ठीक से नहीं चलाई गई जिस की वजह से वह बन्द हो गईं उन मिलों को हाथ में ले कर अब राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का जहां तक आशय है उस से मैं सहमत हूं। मेरी यह राय है कि यह जो 103 मिलें हैं, आज कुछ राज्यों के कारपोरेशन के तहत हैं और कुछ राष्ट्रीय कारपोरेशन के तहत हैं। मेरी राय में सूती मिलों को आप राष्ट्रीय कारपोरेशन के तहत दीजिये। लेकिन चूंकि मैं राज्यों की स्वायतता का हमेशा समर्थक हूं मैं चाहूंगा कि जिन राज्यों में यह मिलें अधिक संख्या में हैं उन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि आप बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स और मैनेजमेंट में ले लीजिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप रीजनल बोर्डस भी विकेन्द्रीकरण के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर बनाइये और उस में राज्यों को अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व दीजिये। ऐसा मैं क्यों सुझाव दे रहा हूं? क्योंकि एक कारपोरेशन के तहत यह सारी मिलें यदि आ जायेंगी तो पूरे देश की जो टैक्सटाइल पौलिसी है उस को ठीक दिशा में आप प्रक्षेपित कर सकेंगे। वरना राज्यों के बीच में अलग अलग अगर नीतियां चलेंगी तो उस में संघर्ष टकराव उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यह जो 103 मिलों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं इसमें लूमेज स्पिन्डलेज और मजदूरों की संख्या कुल टैक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री में जितना लूमेज है, स्पिन्डलेज और मजदूर हैं, उस का 18 और 22 प्रतिशत के बीच में आप राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा सरकार के नियंत्रण में ले रहे हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में इस बिल को एक लीवर के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये एक मुकम्मल लोकान्मुख टैक्सटाइल नीति को चलाने के लिये।

सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में कपड़े की कितनी वैराइटीज मिलों द्वारा पैदा की जाती है? लगभग 4,300 प्रकार। तो मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि क्या इतनी वैराइटीज की जरूरत है देश को? इसलिये बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इन प्रकारों की संख्या को घटा कर कुछ स्टैन्डर्डाइज्ड वैराइटीज इन लोगों को पैदा करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रीत करना चाहिये।

एक दूसरी विशिष्ट बात यह है कि यह 103 मिलें जेल मंत्रालय के तहत आयेंगी। लेकिन जो निजी क्षेत्र की मिलें हैं वह आपके मंत्रालय के तहत

जायेंगी। यह सब मनुभाई शाह का चक्कर था, यह पावर सैंटर थे और उन्होंने अपना साम्राज्य फैलाते फैलाते वह उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी आक्रमण करने लगे थे। मेरी राय है कि पूरी टैक्सटाइल मिलों को एक ही मंत्रालय के तहत रखना चाहिये, चाहे उद्योग मंत्रालय ही या व्यापार मंत्रालय हो। मेरी राय में उद्योग मंत्रालय में इन को आना चाहिये। व्यापार मंत्रालय में मनुभाई शाह ने इसलिये खींचा था निर्यात के लिये। लेकिन कुल उत्पादन का कितना अंश निर्यात करती हैं यह मिलें? अधिकतर टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री गरीब जनता को कपड़ा दिलाने के लिये है। इसलिये पूरी काटन टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को उद्योग मंत्रालय के तहत लाना चाहिये। आप भी जरा इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री से बात कीजिये।

टैक्सटाइल मिलों द्वारा जनता की जो सेवा की गई है उस के बारे में जरा स्थिति को देखिये। खेद की बात है इस में मैं सरकार और टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री दोनों को जिम्मेदार समझता हूं। इस इंडस्ट्री का काम है कि जनता के लिये न्यूनतम कपड़ा तैयार करे। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि 1964 के बाद की व्यक्ति कपड़े की उपलब्धि बढ़ने के बजाय घटती चली जा रही है। मैं आंकड़े देता हूं। 1964 में पर कैपिटा अवेलेबिलिटी आफ क्लोथ थी 15, 22 मिटर्स लेकिन 1973 में गिरते यह 11, 97 मिटर्स हो गई। तो कितनी तरक्की देश की हो रही है और साधारण उपभोक्ताओं के लिये आप के राज्य में क्या हो रहा है इस का यह परिचायक है।

दूसरी एक मजेदार बात यह है कि जो हैंडलूम और पावर लूम का क्षेत्र है उसने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को बहुत बढ़िया ढंग से निभाया है और अपनी पैदावार 80 करोड़ मीटर तक बढ़ाई है जबकि 1964 और 1974 के बीच में मिल क्षेत्र मिलों बड़ी मिलें जो हैं उन्होंने 80 करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा कम उत्पादन किया है यानी हैंडलूम और पावरलूम का जो उत्पादन इन्होंने बढ़ाई 80 करोड़ मीटर [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]। [illegible] टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री का जो रोल है, उसके ऊपर [illegible] प्रकाश पड़ता है इस उद्योग पर मैं [illegible] समझना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्र के प्रति और जनता के प्रति उनकी जो जिम्मेदारी थी उसको उसने ठीक तरह नहीं निभाया। यह [illegible] इसलिये अधिक गम्भीर हो जाता है कि अगर आप प्रतिशत में देखें तो दस साल पहले 1964 में 80 प्रतिशत कपड़ा मिलों के द्वारा पैदा किया जाता है और अब दस साल के बाद 51 प्रतिशत पैदा किया जाता है और पहले हैंडलूम और पावरलूम सैक्टर के द्वारा 40 प्रतिशत किया जाता था, अब 60 प्रतिशत किया जाता है। इसका मतलब है कि विकेन्द्रित क्षेत्र ने अपने सामाजिक दायित्व को निभाया है और संगठित मिल-मालिकों के अपने सामाजिक कर्तव्यों को पूरा नहीं किया है।

एक और क्षेत्र में मिल सैक्टर अपने [illegible] [illegible] को पूरा नहीं कर [illegible] और [illegible] सरकार [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कर रही है, उनके सामने अपने आपको समर्पित कर रही है। मैं इसके बारे में आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं जिनसे आपकी आंखें खुलनी चाहिये। काटन टैक्सटाइल मिलों को 1961 और 1971 के बीच में 885 करोड़ रुपये की कई लम्बी अवधि वर्षराह की मंजूरियां की छूट मिली। मशीनरी उनके लिये 261 करोड़ की मंगाई गई। रंग रसायन, डाइज एण्ड केमिकल्स 240 करोड़ के मंगाये गये इस तरह कुल मिला कर 1386 करोड़ रुपये संगठित मिल उद्योग के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा में सरकार ने खर्च किये। अब उसने विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई कितनी इस निर्यात के लिये मनुभाई शाह के व्यापार मंत्रालय में यह उद्योग चला गया उसने विदेशी मुद्रा इसी दौरान 685 करोड़ की कमाई। इसका मतलब है कि इनका निर्यात और इनके ऊपर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा, इनकी कमाई और उनका खर्च इसमें हमारे राष्ट्र को 691 करोड़ खर्च अधिक करना पड़ा। इतनी मेहरबानी सरकार ने संगठित मिल उद्योग पर की है लेकिन क्या इसने कपड़े के दामों को घटाया है और कपड़े के और खास कर निर्बंधित कपड़े के उचित वितरण के बारे में कोई भी कदम आगे बढ़ाया है। सार्वजनिक हित का उन्होंने जरा भी ख्याल नहीं किया और एक माने में उनका जो रिकार्ड है बहुत ही लज्जास्पद है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि लांग स्टेपल कॉटन 1970-71 में 109 करोड़ से भी अधिक रुपये की इस उद्योग के लिये मंगाई गई थी 1971-72 में 101 करोड़ से भी अधिक की, और 1972-73 में 64 करोड़ की इस तरह आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसा गरीब देश सूडान, मिस्र, अमरीका आदि देशों से आखिरकार क्यों मंगा रहा है। अमरीका इतना अमीर देश है लेकिन लांग स्टेपल काटन इतनी नहीं मंगाता है, जापान, नहीं मंगाता है और जापान जो मंगाता है वह निर्यात के लिये इस्तेमाल करता है दामानी साहब बैठे हैं इस उद्योग से वह संबंधित हैं। अगर इस बहस में वह हिस्सा लें तो जिस तरह श्री मोर्य से मैं जवाब चाहता हूं कि सरकार का इस में क्या रोल रहा है उसी तरह मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि लोग स्टेपल काटन जो उन्होंने मंगाई वह यह बताएं कि इसमें से कितना कपड़ा आपने निर्यात किया क्या यह सही नहीं है और मैं बराबर अभियोग लगाता रहा हूं कि छः प्रतिशत से ले कर दस प्रतिशत जो काटन है उसका इस्तेमाल निर्यात के लिये किया गया बाकी 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक यह मंहगा काटन किनका कपड़ा बनाने के लिये आपने इस्तेमाल की क्या हिन्दुस्तान के जो पचास-साठ लाख बड़े लोग हैं। जो चोर-बाजारी करते हैं। काला धन, स्मगलिंग आदि तरीकों से जो अमीर बने हैं। जो बड़ी बड़ी हवेलियों में, अट्टालिकाओं में रहते हैं, जिन के फ्लैट बम्बई में पंद्रह-पंद्रह लाख रुपये के बनने लगे हैं क्या आपने इन लोगों के वास्ते कपड़ा पहनने के लिये बनाने पर देश की विदेशी मुद्रा को बरबाद नहीं किया है।

आजकल औद्योगिक संकट की बात चल रही है। लेकिन विगत सालों में संगठित मिलों के जो मुनाफे हैं। वे कितने बड़े हैं। मैं कुछ मिलों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं विक्टोरिया मिल्स का मुनाफा दो साल में तीन सौ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है लक्ष्मी विष्णु का दो सौ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है कोहिनूर मिल कपाड़िया की है उसका 80 प्रतिशत

बड़ा है, अम्बिका मिल का 75 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, टाटा मिल का 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, बाम्बे डाईंग का 45 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और विनोद मिल जो उज्जैन की है उसको तो 62 लाख रुपया घाटा हुआ था 1971 में लेकिन दो साल ऐसी लूट उसने मचाई कि 1973 में उसने 1 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपये का मुनाफा कमाया घाटे को एकदम नफे में परिवर्तित कर लिया गया। गरीब जनता को कपड़ा पहनाने के मामले में यह इंडस्ट्री पूर्णतया असफल हो चुकी है और इन लोगों को अच्छी फटकार पार्लियामेंट से और जनता से मिलनी चाहिये यह मेरी राय है।

अब मैं उस सवाल पर आना चाहता हूं जिसमें साधारण जनता की बहुत दिलचस्पी है कि नियंत्रित कपड़े के बारे में आज तक स्थिति बिल्कुल असन्तोषजनक रही है। बार-बार आश्वासन दिया गया है कि साधारण जनता के लिये नियंत्रित कपड़ा आप बनाएंगे, लेकिन हुआ क्या है? 1971 में, मैं मिलों की चर्चा कर रहा हूं, कुल के उत्पादन में 10 प्रतिशत आपने जनता के लिए नियंत्रित कपड़ा बनाया, फिर 1972 में यह 16 प्रतिशत हुआ, 1973 में गिर कर 14 प्रतिशत रह गया। 1 अप्रैल 1974 को आपने घोषणा की कि 80 करोड़ मीटर कम से कम कंट्रोल का कपड़ा हम लोग बनाएंगे। यह कुल मिलाकर 20 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। 80 करोड़ मीटर बनेगा तो 20 प्रतिशत आप कह सकते हैं कि कंट्रोल का कपड़ा होगा। मेरी राय है कि इसको 30-35 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना चाहिये। आज क्या हो रहा है पहले एक नियम था कि निर्धारित कोटा अगर कोई मिल पूरा नहीं करेगी तो एक मीटर के पीछे एक रुपया जुर्माने के तौर पर देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मिलें जो सुपरफाइन और फाइन कपड़ा बना रहीं थीं खास कर लोग स्टेपल काटन का इस्तेमाल करके उनको चार-पांच रुपये का मुनाफा होता था, मिलें क्या करती थीं? जुर्माना देती थीं और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त हो जाती थीं। उनमें कुछ ऐसे लोग भी बेशर्म थे कि कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने के अपने दायित्व को पूरा तो नहीं करते थे लेकिन जो जुर्माना एक रुपया मीटर के हिसाब से पहले था उसमें भी बकाया उनकी तरफ था और उनमें सब से बड़े कपाड़िया हैं। श्री मौर्य इस मंत्रालय में नये आदमी हैं। मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगा कि चूंकि कपाड़िया मारुति में बड़े शेयर होल्डर हैं, इसलिये क्या वह उन के सारे पापों पर पर्दा डालेंगे, कुल बकाया जुर्माने का 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कपाड़िया के नाम से है। ये तो समाज विरोधी लोग हैं, और आप लोग उन को रेसपेक्टिबिलिटी दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि मारुति में उनकी दो कम्पनियों स्लाटिड एंगल्ज लिमिटिड और फिलिक स्लाटिड मशीन्ज लिमिटिड ने पैसा लगाया है। आप ने उन को नैशनल रेयन कार्पोरेशन पर भी कब्जा करवे दिया, काहेनूर मिल बम्बई की एक बड़ी मिल है। जब वह उनके हाथ में आई, तो उन्होंने उस में से भी कर्ज के रूप में पैसा निकालने का काम शुरू किया।

फिर सरकार ने जुर्माने को बढ़ा कर ढ़ाई रुपये प्रति मीटर कर दिया। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उस में रिलेक्सेशन क्यों शुरू हो गया? इसमें चतुरी यह है कि अगर मिलें कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के उत्पादन में एक मीटर का डिफाल्ट करें, तो उनको 5 रुपये का कपड़ा या

[श्री मधु लिमये]

7-50 रुपये के गारमेंट्स निर्यात करने होंगे, और उन का जुर्माना माफ हो जायेगा। मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के रिलेक्सेशन से कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के उत्पादन पर बहुत विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के बारें में सरकार की जो नीति है, वह महज मखोल और फ़ार्स बन गई है। टैक्सटाइल कमीश्नर और व्यापार मंत्रालय के अधिकारी दोनों मिलकर मिल वालों से बहुत पैसे ले रहे हैं और राजपुरुष भी ले रहे हैं। इस लिये उनके द्वारा जो जन-विरोधी काम हो रहे हैं, उनकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

इस संबंध में मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। एक तो सरकार नियंत्रित कपड़ें की पैदावार कम से कम 30-35 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दे, निर्यात के लिये यह ढ़ील नहीं होनी चाहिये और वह सभी मिलों से कहे कि वे अपना कोटा महावार या कम से कम क्वार्टर्ली बेसीस पर पूरा करें, एसटीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि वे दस ग्यारह महीने तक अपना कोटा पूरा नहीं करते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बाजार में कंट्रोल्ड कपड़ा कम हो जाता है और उस के दाम बढ़ने लगते हैं और सरकार कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े की स्टेडी सप्लाई चाहती है, तो यह आवश्यक है कि मिलों की यह जिम्मेदारी हो कि वे हर महीने कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े का निर्धारित कोटा पूरा करें कम से कम त्रैमासिक बेसिस पर यह होना चाहिये।

नियंत्रित कपड़े के वितरण में बड़े घोटालें हैं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सामने सरकार ने यह कबूल किया है कि वह होलसेलर्ज या नैशनल को-ओपरेटिव फेडरेशन या दूसरी को-ओपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को वितरण के लिये जो कपड़ा देती है उस के बारे में बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अनाज और चीनी के लिये जो वर्तमान पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उस को सरकार चुस्त बनाये और उस में जो भंयकर भ्रष्टाचार है, उस को निकाला जाये। राशन कार्डों पर कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े का वितरण ग़रीब लोगों में ठीक ढ़ंग से होता है या नहीं, सरकार नागरिक समितियां, सिटिजन कमेटीज बना कर उसकी देखभाल करने का प्रयास करे।

इस बारे में एक और सुझाव यह आया था कि कंट्रोल्ड कपडे के हर मीटर पर स्टैम्प लगनी चाहिये। आज यह होता है कि कपड़े के तागों के शुरू और अंत में प्राइस स्टैम्प लगती है लेकिन जब पहला मीटर बिक गया तो गरीब लोगो को पता ही नहीं चलता है कि कपड़े का क्या दाम है। मुझे याद है कि तीसरी लोक सभा में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने इस तरह के बिल्ज भी यहां पेश किये थे कि आदिवासी इलाकों और हरिजन बस्तियों में जो दुकानें हैं, उनके द्वारा किस तरह की लूट होती है। साधारण आदमियों को अनियंत्रित कपड़े के दामों पर ही यह कपड़ा बेचा जाता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हर मीटर पर प्राइस स्टैम्प लगनी चाहिये और वह जनता की भाषा में होनी चाहिये। तमिलनाडु में वहां के अंकों में होनी चाहिये और हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में हिन्दी अंकों में होनी चाहिये।

इस विधेयक में मुआवजे के लिये जो प्रावधान रखे गये हैं उनके बारें में कुछ विचित्र किस्म की बात है। मैं एक मिल का विश्लेषण नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं केवल दो

उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वारंगल की आदमजाही मिल का 100 रुपये का शेयर उस के मिसमैनेजमेंट के कारण गिरते गिरते माइन से 190 रुपये हो गया, जो स्टाक एक्सचेंज में कोट किया गया मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस मिल को जो 93 लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देने जा रही है, वह किस आधार पर और उस की क्या व्यापारिक कसौटियां हैं।

दूसरी मिल है एपोलो मिल, जिस को 1,20,00,000 रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। यह गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज की मिल है। और गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज कितने दूध के धोये हुये है, उस के बारे मे कुछ कह कर मैं अपना समय क्यों बिगाड़ूं। इसको मैं दामानी साहब पर ही छोड़ देता हूं। ऐसे मामलों मे उन को ही बोलना चाहिये। सब तरह के फ्राड्ज, चार सौ बीसी और गन्दे काम गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज ने किये है। लेकिन सरकार फिर भी बड़ी दयालु है, जो उन को 1,20,00,000 रुपये का मुआवजा दे रही है।

अब मैं एक बुनियादी बात पर आता हूं। ये टैक्सटाइल मिलें पहले प्राईवेट मैनेजमेंट के अन्तर्गत थी फिर सरकार ने उन को अपने हाथ में ले लिया और अब उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा है। उन मिलों मे काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की सेवाओं को खंडित किया जा रहा था। मैं श्री बुद्धिप्रिय मौर्य का अभिनन्दन करता हूं और उन की सराहना करता हूं कि उन्होंने अपनी तरमीमों के द्वारा उन लोगों की कान्टीन्युइटी आफ़ सर्विस को बने रहने दिया है यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव): आप बड़ी मुश्किल से सराहना करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: आप मुश्किल से अच्छे काम करते हैं।

टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की कन्डीशन्ज आफ़ वर्क कैसी होती हैं, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आज कल बम्बई के दवाओं के कारखाने क्लिनिकली मृत होते हैं। और ऐसे लगता है कि वे बागीचे हैं। ऐसी कन्डीशन्ज टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री मे नहीं होती हैं। वहां मजदूरों ने अपना पसीना बहाया है और खून बहाया है। उन में से कई लोगों को टी० बी० हो गया है। उन लोगों ने मेहनत कर के जो ग्रैचुइटी और प्राविडेंट फण्ड कमाया है, इस विधेयक के शिड्यूल मे चार्जिज की सूची में उस को कितनी लो प्रायरटी दी गई है। इस में दल-विशेष का सवाल नही है। मैं केवल विरोध पक्ष के सदस्यों से ही नही, बल्कि उधर के सदस्यों मे भी—इन्दौर के श्री रामसिंह भाई बैठे हुए हैं, जो टैक्सटाइल मजदूरों के बड़े नेता है—अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बारे मे हमारी मदद करे। मैं चाहता हूं कि सब से पहला चार्ज मजदूरो का प्राविडेंट फण्ड, ग्रैचुइटी और उन के दूसरे ड्यूज होने चाहिए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे: शुरू से ही।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैंने प्री-टेक ओवर का एमेण्डमेंट किया है। सिक्युर्ड लोन्ज वगैरह बाद मे आते है। मजदूरों के पसीने से पैदावार और सम्पत्ति उत्पन्न होती है। इस के लिए कार्ल मार्क्स की किताब पढ़ने की जरूरत नही है। मैं प्राथमिक सत्य आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस को प्राथमिकता दे।

[श्री मधुलिमये]

मैंने जिसे टैक्सटाइल नीति की ओर इशारा किया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कोरपोरेशन और राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलें एक नजीर पेश करें। कैसे कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ के उत्पादन के बारे में अगर दूसरे लोग चोरी करते हैं, बदमाशी करते हैं, डिफाल्ट करते हैं, तो नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कोरपोरेशन को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सारा घाटे का ही सौदा होगा, तो राष्ट्रीकृत मिलें हमेशा घाटे में रहेंगी, और बदनाम भी हो जायेंगी कि उनमें हमेशा घाटा होता है। इसलिये जहां कंट्रोल कपड़े के उत्पादन को 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की बात मैं कर रहा हूं, मैं इसकी भी मांग करूंगा मैं समर्थन करूंगा कि रीजनेबल प्राइस कंट्रोल क्लाथ का होना चाहिये वरना आप का नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन चल नहीं पायेगा। यह मैं मानता हूं।

और मैं एक बात यह कहूंगा कि आप की जो स्पिनिंग मिल्स हैं, कम्पोजिट मिल्स की बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, इनका एक विशेष दायित्व होगा कि हैंडलूम और पावर लूम के लिये जिस काउन्ट का सूत चाहिए वह उन को दें। ये प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिलें बड़ी बदमाशी करती हैं, दो तीन साल पहले इतना कम हैंडलूम और पावर लूम वालों को इन्होंने दिया, मेरे क्षेत्र में हैंडलूम और पावर लूम वाले लोग हैं, लोग तंग आ गये, सूत का दाम बढ़ाया गया, आनाकानी किया गया, इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की स्पिनिंग मिल्स को हैंडलूम और पावर लूम वालों को उचित काउन्ट के सूत की स्टेडी सप्लाई करने का जो बड़ा काम, बड़ा दायित्व है उसको लेना चाहिए और निजी मिलों के ऊपर भी उसी तरह का एक नियंत्रण लगाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...मैं यही कह रहा हूं। जब यहां नहीं करेंगे तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर को मौका मिल जायेगा कि बुद्धिप्रिय मौर्य का कोरपोरेशन ही नहीं कर रहा है तो हम क्या करें? तो आप करिये और प्राइवेट सैक्टर से भी करवाइये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : नवीकरण भी करिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूं। मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा तो यही था—आधुनिकीकरण और नवीकरण के बारे में और उसके बारे में मैं बहुत चिन्तित हूं क्योंकि एक विशेषज्ञों की कमेटी ने कहा था कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के आधुनिकीकरण और नवीकरण के लिये 1250 करोड़ की आवश्यकता है। उसमें नैशनलाइज्ड मिलों का जो प्रोपोर्शनेट शेयर है वह कम से कम 250 करोड़ आता है, 250 करोड़ आप को खर्च करना पड़ेगा। तो जो मिलें अच्छा निर्यात का काम कर रही हैं प्राइवेट सैक्टर में उनको आप वरीयता देंगे तो बात समझ में आयगी लेकिन सबसे पहले नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण की प्रायोरिटी आप को नैशनलाइज्ड मिलों को देनी चाहिए। उसके लिये आपने कुल कितना प्रोवाइड किया है? आप ने 108 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है। वह भी होगा या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं। आवश्यकता है 250 करोड़

की और 108 करोड़ भी नहीं होने वाला है। तो फिर क्या होगा उसके बारे में अभी से आप लोग सोचें। पचास प्रतिशत सिर्फ जो आपने किया वह उचित नहीं है।

टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में आज की राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलों को आधुनिकीकरण, कपड़े की पैदावार बढ़ाना, उत्पादन का खर्चा घटाना, बिक्री के दामों को गिराना, इन सब के बारे में पेसमेटर का काम करना चाहिए और फिर नीजी क्षेत्र में भी इसी तरह का दबाव डाल कर उनसे भी इसी तरह का काम आप को कराना चाहिए। अभी-अभी इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन की बात जो थी क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये बहुत जल्दी प्रयास करेगी कि विगत दो तीन वर्षों में बहुत ही अन-रीजनबल ढंग से कपड़े का दाम बढ़ाया गया तो मेरी राय में कम से कम 25 से 30 प्रतिशत तो सभी वैराइटीज के कपड़े का दाम आप घटाने के लिये कहिये। आज मिलों ने कई बहाने बना कर अपना उत्पादन घटाने का काम चलाया है। इसका नतीजा क्या होगा कि आज तो मांग कम हो गई। क्यों हो गई कम? एक तो बहुत सारे लोग फ्लड अफेक्टेड, फेमिन अफेक्टेड हैं, अकाल और सुखमरी आदि के चलते लोगों की क्रय शक्ति कम हो गई। इसलिये हल्ला हो रहा है। इसलिये दाम घटाना बहुत जरूरी है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

क्रेडिट की जहां तक बात है मैं भी मानता हूं कि क्रेडिट पालिसी सलेक्टिव होनी चाहिए, अन्धी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इनकी क्रेडिट पालिसी अन्धी पालिसी है। स्पेकुलेटर्स के लिये भी, होडर्स के लिये भी एक ही कानून है और जो उत्पादन के काम में लगे हुये हैं उनके लिये भी एक ही कानून है। तो यह मामला इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ लेना चाहिए। यह क्रेडिट पालिसी अन्धी न हो, उत्पादन उन्मुख हो। और उत्पादन भी रैफ्रिजरेटर, एयर कंडीशनर और टेलीविजन आदि का न हो कर जो कन्ज्यूमर गुडस है, या कैपिटल गुडस हैं उनका हो। तो यह भी एक इसका पहलू है।

अब नैशनल काटन कारपोरेशन का जो काटन ग्रोअर्स है, किसान हैं जो रूई पैदा करते हैं, उनके प्रति कोई दायित्व होगा नहीं? भौर्य जी को पता होगा कि सितम्बर, 1974 से नवम्बर, 1974 तक दो तीन महीनों के अन्दर काटन कारपोरेशन की गलती और अयोग्यता के चलते, व्यापार मंत्रालय की नालायकी के चलते किसानों के साथ अत्यंकर अन्याय हुआ है। पंजाब, हरियाना, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश में इलाके सारे कपास के इलाके हैं। किसान मर रहा है जूट की कहानी अभी ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने बताई। लेकिन जनता से सीधा जो सम्पर्क रखता है वह तो कपड़े का सवाल है। इसलिये काटन के बारे में आप को ज्यादा सचेत रहना चाहिये। मैं केवल तीन आंकड़े दूंगा। कल्याण जाति का जो काटन है इसका दाम सितम्बर में 4200 रुपये प्रति कैंडी था और नवम्बर में 2500 रु० प्रति कैंडी हो गया। इतनी गिरावट आ गई। इसी तरह विन्धियम रुई जो है उसका 4600 रुपये था सितम्बर में और नवम्बर में 3150 रुपये हो गया। इसी तरह शंकर 4 जो वैराइटी है उसका दाम था 5900 रुपये सितम्बर में और नवम्बर में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

करीब करीब 4200 रुपये प्रति कैदी हो गया । इसलिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन को भी अब मैदान में उतरना चाहिए । बैंकों को उनको क्रेडिट देनी चाहिए । काटन कारपोरेशन अगर नालायक है तो आप को भी अयोग्यता का प्रमाण नहीं देना चाहिए । कुछ किसानों के प्रति भी आप का अपना जो दायित्व है उसको आप पूरा किजिये । दूसरे मामलों में भी पूरा किजिये ।

अन्तिम बात मैं कहूंगा कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम आप करने जा रहे हैं तो इसके संचालन के जो तरीके है उनमें भी आप को कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहिए । 27 साल का अनुभव है कि जो भी राष्ट्रीयकृत कारपोरेशनस होते हैं उनमें जो अधिकारी होते है वे सोचते है कि यह अपने आप की जायदाद है तो एय्याशी के ऊपर, फिजूलखर्ची के ऊपर और विलासिता के ऊपर पैसा बहुत सारा खर्च किया जाता है । मजदूरों के वेतन और बड़े लोगों के वेतन और सुविधाओं को आप मिलाइये, इतना बड़ा फर्क आप देखेंगे तो यह समाजवाद का बात भी लेना और इतनी विषमता और गैर-बराबरी को बढ़ाते जाना, बर्बादी को बढ़ाते जाना यह एक बहुत बड़ा पाप है जो आप लोग कर रहे हैं ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो उपभोक्ता है और श्रम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं क्या इन मिलों के संचालन में इन को भी कोई हिस्सेदारी आप देंगे ? आप के बिल में कोई चीज है इसके बारे में ? इसलिये इतना बड़ा, यानी 22 प्रतिशत टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री जो है उसको आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहें है, उसमें तकरीबन 22 या 20 प्रतिशत मजदूर काम करते है कुल टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के, फिर भी आप ने उनके लिये कोई प्रावधान नही रखा । तो आप के जो मैनेजमेंट के आज तक के तरीके रहे है उनमें आप कुछ बुनियादी परिवर्तन कीजिये, नये प्रयोग कीजिये । युगोस्लाविया में वर्कर्स मैनेजमेंट की बात चल रही है, दूसरे देशों में भी विभिन्न प्रयोग किये जा रहें है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वही तो मैं कह रहा हू । उसके बारे मे मैं कोई डाग्मेटिक नही हूं कि इसी एक फार्म को ले लीजिये । लेकिन आप को यह प्रयोग करना चाहिए ।

रीजनल बोर्ड की बात मैंने इसलिये की कि थोड़ा एक कम्पीटीशन का भी एलीमेंट जरूर होना चाहिए जिससे कि विभिन्न रीजनल बोर्डस मे यह होड लगे कि कौन बढिया ढंग मे काम कर रहा है ।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं संकल्प को औपचारिक ढंग मे पेश कर रहा हू.''यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 21 सितम्बर, 1974 को प्रख्यापित रुग्न कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अध्यादेश, 1974 (1974 का अध्यादेश संख्या 12) का निरनुमोदन करती है ।''

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House disapproves of the Sick Textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance

No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 1974."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd September, 1974. The hon. member, Shri Limaye raised an objection that in principle he is against the Ordinance.

I would like to reply to this first and then come to other relevant points he raised.

16.30hrs. [SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

Before proceeding further, I would mention in the very beginning that barring the bitterness which the hon. member has got for the Nehru family and its members—I am not going to involve myself in replying that bitterness because whatever bitterness he has shown, that is his personal feeling—regarding rest of the things he has given very sound proposals which will help not only the workers and the industry but also the entire nation. Some of the points he made are already being agreed upon and I would like to mention them during the course of my observations.

Regarding the Ordinance, hon. members are aware that the load of government business awaiting disposal was heavy. The House was considering the Finance Bill introduced in connection with the supplementary budget. The Bill had to be passed so that the relevant provisions could be brought into effect. The import licence case which was not earlier on the agenda became an explosive issue and took up a good deal of time. The Constitution (Thirty Sixth Amendment) Bill relating to Sikkim was also brought up for consideration. Under these circumstances, the Business Advisory Committee of the House could not allot any time for discussion of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill before the House was prorogued on 9 September, 1974.

As inevitably there was to be a gap of about three moths between the introduction of the Bill in the last session and its consideration in the present one for reasons discussed below, it was considered necessary to promulgate the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance on 21 Sept. 1974 Firstly, there were 6 textile undertakings the management of which could not be taken over by Government on account of stay orders passed by courts. The possibility of transfer of assets by the owners of these undertakings could not be ruled out. It was necessary to take over the possession of these mills to obviate such a possibility. Secondly, the owners of these sick undertakings knowing the provisions of the Bill could enter into contracts which would be detrimental to the interest of the undertakings. Thirdly, since the liabilities pertaining to the takeover of the management were not being assumed by the Central Government but were to be paid out of the amounts provided under the First Schedule on the basis of claims to be filed before the Commissioner of Payments, certain creditors had begun to pressuries the managements to discharge these liabilities before the actual nationalisation of the undertakings. In these circumstances, in case the managements succumbed to such pressures, considerable losses could have been caused to the undertakings and the intention of laying down the order of priorities under the Second Schedule for discharge of claims would have been defeated.

At this stage, I may also be permitted to mention that in similar circumstances in the past also it had become necessary for Government to issue Ordinances after introduction of the relevant Bills which could not be enacted into law in time.

I am sure hon. members would appreciate the weighty considerations which impelled Government to promulgate the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 on 21 September, 1974 when the relevant Bill could not be taken up for consideration in the last session of Parliament. The Sick Textile Undertaking

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(Nationalisation) Bill 1974 now seeks to replace the Ordinance which has been promulgated.

I would appreciate the feeling of Shri Madhu Limaye who had high appreciation for the step, the Government took of nationalisation. He has said somethings which are already being followed by Government. He said during his speech that 25-30 per cent of the prices should be pulled down. This is already the policy of the National Textile Corporation and it will be implemented in due course.

He has also given valuable suggestions about other things, but he himself has suggested in his speech that the textile industry is controlled by two Ministeries, and the hon. Member took objection to it. One part of it is controlled by the Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Trade and the other part is managed by the Minisrty of Industry. I would like to mention that most of the portion contained in his speech are concerned with the Commerce Ministry. So, I would not like to take the time of the hon. House in replying to those questions because they are mainly concerned with the Commerce Ministry.

Before I move for consideration, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to certain salient features of this Bill. Under clauses 3, 4 and 5, the right, title and interest of the owners stand transferred to and vest in the Central Government free of all encumbrances. We are moving amendments to sub-clause (1) of clause 4 and clause 5 of the Bill to make it clear that besides the assets acquired, certain liabilities, viz.. loans advanced by the Central Government or State Governments or by the National Textile Corporation/State Textile Corporations, and wages, salaries and other dues of employees relating to the post-take over of management period shall be the liabilities of the Central Government and the said liabilities will be discharged for and on behalf of the Central Government by the National Textile Corporation. The provisions in Chapter III refer to payment of amount to the owners of the sick textile undertakings for the transfer to and vesting in the Central Government of the right, title and interest of the owner in relation to the sick textile undertaking.

Chapter IV refers to the management of the sick textile undertakings through the National Textile Corporation which is empowered to exercise powers in this behalf. It may be stated that clause 6 empowers the National Textile Corporation to set up subsidiary corporations. Chapter V contains provisions relating to employees of the undertakings. Clause 14 clarifies that all employees of the undertakings shall become employees of the National Textile Corporation on and from the appointed day and continue to draw the same emoluments and have similar rights as they were enjoying previously. Chapter VI deals with the appointent of Commissioners of Payment and the procedure for making payments. Under clause 18, the Central Government has to pay to the Commissioners within 30 days from the specified date the amount indicated in the First Schedule. Under clause 20, every person having a claim against the owner of a sick textile undertaking has to prefer the claim before the Commissioner. The priorities of the claim have been indicated in clause 21, which is to be read with the Second Schedule.

In this Bill, a clear distiction has been made between liabilities of the undertakings for the post-take over if management period and those pertaining to the pre-take over of management period. It was considered necessary has priority should be accorded to liabilities incurred during the period. The management of the undertakings remained with the Central Government since the Government had with the loans and other credits obtained. made investments or modernisation and

rehabilitation of the mills. It was necessary to ensure that the creditors placed in Category I of the Second Shedule who had helped the Government during this period to undertake such rehabilitation and modernisation of mills should have their liabilities fully protected. Therefore, it has been provided under clause 27 that where any liability arising out of any item specified in Category I of the Second Schedule is not discharged fully by the Commissioner out of the amount, the Central Government shall assume the liability to the extent it remains undischarged.

In the case of liabilities pertaining to the pre-take over of management period, these have been placed under Categories III, IV and V of the Second Schedule. The creditors concerned will have to file claims before the Commissioners of Payment for settlement of these liabilities out of the amount paid to the owners under the First Schedule. Under Clause 24, the procedure for payments to claimants and under Clause 25 to the owners of the balance left over after meeting the liabilities as specified in the Second Schedule has been laid down.

Chapter VII deals with miscellaneous provisions. It is pertinent to state that the interest of employees of the mills have always been kept in view by the Government. For the post take over of management period, all employees' dues are being fully protected and they are not required to file any claims for satisfaction of these dues before the Commissioners of Payment.

In regard to the pre-take over of management period also, the employees' dues have been given a priority only next to the secured creditors. It may also be clarified that in respect of employees whose services are transferred to the NTC or its subsidiaries after nationalisation, the entire period of their service will be taken into account for determination of amount of gratuity and pension payable to them.

The future management pattern of these textile undertakings has been worked out keeping in view the requirement of efficient and co-ordinated management on a uniform pattern throughout the country.

One point was raised by an hon. Member. The State Governments have been given the option to participate in the equity to the extent of 49%. The management will be looked after by the National Textile Corporation. Under the National Textile Corporation there will be 9 subsidiary corporations. In these subsidiary corporations the States will have the right to purchase shares up to 49%. 51% will be the share of the Centre.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : What will be the right of State in the management.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : I should like to go into details when we take up clause by clause consideration. This has been done in order to avoid heterogenous organisations and to have one uniform pattern so that the workers could get their dues and the consumers also could get cloth at a fair price. Keeping these factors in mind this decision has been taken so that there can be one uniform pattern of management. No doubt that will be helped by the 9 subsidiary corporations. The States will be given their shares so that the will not lose interest. When the Chairman-cum-Managing Directors are appointed they will definitely be appointed in consultation with the States Governments. When we come to clause by clause discussion we can discuss the detail. At this stage my submission to the hon. Member is that the idea is to organise this industry in such a way that we produce the maximum and we produce such articles which are used for domestic consumption. When we produce articles which are to be used for foreign market, in that case also a uniform system will definitely help.

It is worth mentioning that during the period the sick textile mills have been managed by the Government, they have shown good working results in terms

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wiping out past accumulated losses. As per provisional figures available the 96 mills under the management of the Government have generated a net profit of Rs. 9 crores during April-August, 1974. National Textile Corporation has also undertaken a comprehensive programme of modernisation and rehabilitation of these sick textile mills.

Before I conclude I want to refer to the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, the price policy has been their main slogan in their political working. We agree that there should be a price policy whereby the NTC could provide good quality cloth to the consumer at the lowest possible price, and it will be the endeavour of the NTC to lower down the prices by 25 to 30%. He referred to priority being given to the wages of the workers and we shall discuss that in details when we come to the clauses.

With these words I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to re-organising and rehabilitating such sick textile underaking, so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of different varieties of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to re-organising and rehabilitating such sick textile undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of different varities of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, this Bill has been brought forward to nationalise the sick textile mills. I want to point out that merely by taking over or nationalising the sick textile mills, the problem of the textile industry or the problem of supply of cloth in adequate quantities to the people at reasonable prices will not be solved.

The textile industry, as we all know, is one of the largest industries in our country. How is it that 103 mills, which account for 20 to 25 per cent of the total mills, have become sick so that they have to be taken over by the National Textile Corporation ? When the enquiry was conducted by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, how many of these mills were found to be sick because of corruption and mismanagement by the owners and in how many cases action was taken against the management for corruption and mishandling of the money of the shareholders or depriving the work ers and employees of their dues by way of wages, provident fund contribution etc. As far as my knowledge goes, not even in one case has any action been taken against any single mill-owner of these sick mills. This Nationalisation Bill is nothing but a rescue operation of the owners for their nefarious activities of defalcating funds. They will be resurrected by the Government, by first taking over and then by nationalisation. They are going to get about Rs. 40 crores as compensation as per the Bill. Even after take-over more than Rs. 67 crores were given as loans by the Government and other financial institutions.

How are they going to take back those amounts ? I do not find anything in the Bill that any such measure is going to be taken

As regards the basis of compensation, I have seen how it is amusing to note that even Rs. 1000 will be given as a token compensation but, just now, the hon. Minister, while replying to Shri Madhu Limaye, said that post-take-over dues will be paid to the workers, if there are any. My question is : What will you do about pre-take-over dues ? You have said that you will pay gratuity to workers in full. What about the provident fund money ? What about their earned wages ? What about their leave wages ? Have you ever taken care to go through the matter as to what are the dues of the workers for the pre-take-over period ? I know, in many cases, the workers who worked, who spent their whole life there, are not getting their provident fund money even after two or three years of the taking over of the mill by the Government.

What is the provision here ? You have given priority to the secured loans which means bank loans. You have given no priority to the dues of the workers. That should be the first charge. Whatever amount may be available, the dues of the workers should be the first charge. You have not said in part B of the Second Schedule that the dues of the workers will be the first charge. You have put it in the fourth category, wages, salaries and other dues to an employee, then, revenue taxes, etc. etc. In the third category, you have put "secured loans" which mea s liquid money that was taken from some financial institutions by the management.

Why not you put the dues of the workers in the first category ? That should be the first charge.

There are so many cases, hundreds of workers, where the workers did not get their earned wages; they did not get their leave wages and other dues. You say that you have taken care of the cause of workers. I say, you are giving hoax and bluff.

Then, you have mentioned about modernisation and rationalisation. What does modernisation and rationalisation mean You will spend lakhs of rupees on importing machinery from outside. What for I know, in many cases, ordinarily 3 or 4 looms are run by one worker. In the name of modernisation, the machines would be imported so that even to the extent of 25 to 27 looms would be run by one single worker. So, by modernisation and rationalisation, you would reduce the complement of workers in a particular factory or mill. I have given an amendment that in no case, in the name of modernisation, in the name of rationalisation, in the name of making improvement in the factory, you will take any step so that any worker may ose his job. Some years back when this question of rationalisation came in Bombay, the textile workers fought against it. You can see what was the number of workers 15 years back. You go through the statistics and you will find that it has come to half. So, in the name of modernisation and rationalisation, if you dispense with the service of a large number of workers, what is the good of it ?

Then, you say that you are takingit over to supply to the consumers, cloth at a fair price. What is the fair price, I do no know. Mr. Madhu Limaye has spoken enough and given certain figures. I do not want to go into the details. It is also a hollow slogan like "Garibi Hatao."

So far as the functioning of the National Textile Corporation is concerned, we know how much corruption is prevalent ther Two years back one Mr. Tripathi who was the Chairman had to resign because of nepotism and corruption. What is the guarantee that the National Textile Corporation will function properly and there will be no corruption and that the money that will be spent for these mills will be properly utilised for maintenance, etc. ?

Coming to the cost, I may say that no provision has been made here to see that a certain percentage of production is done or allocated only for production of standard cloth which can be sold at fair price to

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the poor consumers. Uptill now in these mills that have been taken over by the Government—in some cases by the State Governments and in many cases by the Central Government—in how many cases did you produce the cloth which you sold at fair price ? I know. I have personal experience. I have gone to some mills and seen it. Only in a very few cases, just for a show to the public, they open retail shops wherefrom people are supposed to get the cloth at fair price. But how man persons get it ? It is only a show. So my point is that the production should be regulated in such a way that the maximum is produced for the ordinary consumers at fair price. The rich people can manage themselves from the smugglers and other sources. But the ordinary people, the poor people the poor peasants, cannot get it. So, a guarantteed production of standard cloth to be sold at a fair price, must be made by the Government.....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Do you want smuggling to be allowed ? you say that the rich people may get from the smugglers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Smuggling will continue and you will get your fine cloth from them. Only you have to take the trouble of going to Bombay or Gujarat—the sea-coast-and you will get it.

Enough has been said how the consumption figure has come down from 15 to 16 metres three or four years back to 11 to 12 metres per head now at the present moment. There has been abnormal increase in the cost of the cloth. The idea which you have given is very good—to arrange for the production in such a way that you may sell the clothes at fair prices and so on. But what is required is, you have got to implement it. That is the main thing. A guarantee has to be made here in this regard that a certain percentage of clothes should be given to the ordinary people, to the poor people, to the common people at a reasonably low price. That is our demand, Sir.

17 hrs.

Then I would respectfully submit this: Do not allow the big sharks, the big industrialists and the big monopolists to exploit our scarce foreign exchange resources. That is my main point. They do all these things for importing machiney and chemicals and other things. They use these scarce foreign exchange for the purpose of getting machinery from abroad, getting chemicals from abroad and not even 50 per cent of the foreign exchange spent are being earned. That is to say, we are losing this foreign exchange which is very scarce. We have got to stop all these things. This is my submission.

You have taken over certain spinning mills They should produce yarn for the handloom sector, for the handloom weavers. Another point I want to mention is that the textile owners are now saying that they will bring down the prices and so on. But is also worth noting that the Government self increased the prices to 30 or 35 per cent, but now the mill owners are announcing to reduce the price of cloth from 10% to 40%. This is a joke, or anything else ? Nobody has any reliance on your big promise that you will arrange distribution of the cloth at fair price and so on. So my point is this. You have to bring a check on these exorbitant profits that these textile magnates are reaping. You have to see that the textile industry as a whole is taken over and nationalised. Otherwise this problem will not be solved. The problem will be there and will be accentuated. At their very sweet will they will bring cloth to the market and prices will be controlled by them and as Mr. Madhu Limaye has said, they will dictate the terms for the price of cotton and they will dictate the terms what will be the price of finished goods in the textile mills.

So, you have to take such steps and such measures as are very necessary to see that these textile monopolists do not get further chance to exploit our people.

Before concluding I again want to repeat about corruption in the National Textile Corporation. There was corruption in these mills and these mills were sick. Now, you are handing over or giving the charge of these mills to the National Textile Corporation which is full of corruption. No report has yet been placed as to the functioning of this Corporation. Only from some sources we have learnt there is a serious type of corruption and the Government must try to put an end to this corruption.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल की धारा 5 का सख्त विरोध करते हुए इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

प्रमुख बात तो यह है कि जब शासन किसी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जाता है, तो उस में श्रमिकों के अधिक से अधिक सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है। बिना श्रमिकों के सहयोग के राष्ट्रीयकरण सफल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि श्रमिक ही ऐसी शक्ति जमात है, जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष में है, बाकी लोग नहीं है। इस बिल से पहले मैंने मंत्री महोदय से श्रमिकों की ग्रेचुइटी, प्राविडेंट फंड और उन को जो दूसरी रकम निकलती है, उस के बारे में चर्चा की थी और उन्होंने सहमति प्रकट की थी। वह भी एक श्रमिक खानदान में से है और श्रमिक के प्रति उन की सहानुभूति है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय की स्पीच में वह बात नहीं आई, जिस की बात हुई थी और हम आशा रखते थे।

मंत्री महोदय को शायद पता नहीं होगा कि इस सदन में मजदूरों के हित के इतने सुन्दर कानून बने हैं, जो दुनिया के अन्य देशों में देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं। इस सदन और इस सरकार ने हर बात में श्रमिकों की बड़ी सहायता की है और उन को आगे बढ़ाने में भी बड़ी पहल की है। मैं सोलह बरस की उम्र से एक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में काम कर रहा हूं। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूं कि इस गवर्नमेंट से अधिक श्रमिक हितैषी गवर्नमेंट मैं ने कोई नहीं देखी। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस विधेयक की धारा 5 जैसी श्रमिक विरोधी धारा भी मैं ने अपने जीवन में नहीं देखी है। श्रमिकों के हितों के ऊपर यह एक जबर्दस्त कुठाराघात है।

अभी थोड़े दिन पहले कोलमाइन्ज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। उन कोलमाइन्ज के श्रमिकों के लगभग 11 करोड़ रुपये प्राविडेंट फंड के बकाया में, जो कोलमाइन्ज के मालिकों से नहीं भरे थे। लेकिन सरकार जब राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल लाई, उस में उस ने पिछली ग्रेचुइटी, पिछले प्राविडेंट फंड, लीव विद वेज, पेन्शन और बोनस आदि के सम्बन्ध में जो भी बकाया रकम उन मालिकों के द्वारा जमा नहीं कराई गई, वह सब मन्जूर की और सब दे रही है।

इसी प्रकार सरकार ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और उस के बाद बैंक कर्मचारियों को एक पिछले इयूज बराबर मिल रहे हैं। मैं नम्रता के साथ यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन टैक्सटाइल वर्कर्ज ने, जो कुल वर्कर्ज का एक चौथाई भाग है, इन 1 लाख 65 हजार परिवारों ने क्या पाप किया है और सरकार से क्या दुश्मनी की है, जो वह 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से पहले के सब इयूज उन में छीन रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी ईमानदार मजदूर कार्यकर्ता इस धारा का समर्थन नहीं करेगा। हम ने मजदूर आन्दोलन एक धर्म के तौर पर स्वीकार किया है एक

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पैसे या एक लीडरी के तौर पर नहीं। हम ने गांधीजी के सामने यह प्रतिज्ञा की है कि सब से पहले हमारा राष्ट्र है और हिन्दू धर्म में जो गौ का दर्जा है, उस के समान हम उद्योग और मजदूरों की रक्षा करेंगे ?

राष्ट्र हित के लिए हम सब कुछ करने को तैयार है। हम मजदूरों को यह कहने के लिए भी तैयार हैं कि ये राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलें हैं इन में आप ईमानदारी और मेहनत से काम करिए और ऐसा वे कर रहे हैं। मेरे यहां के कन्ट्रोलर यह नहीं कह सकते कि मजदूर ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। 7 मिलें हमारे प्रदेश में है। अच्छे से अच्छा प्रोडेक्शन बढ़ा है। अच्छी एफिशियेन्सी और डिसिप्लिन वगैरह है। लेकिन मुझे दुख यह है कि मजदूरों की पीछे की कमाई क्यों छीनी जा रही है ? एक मजदूर बुड्ढा हो गया है। आप ने स्टेंडिंग आर्डर में यह भी डाल दिया है कि 58 वर्ष की उम्र होने पर श्रमिक को रिटायर कर दिया जाएगा। उस के रिटायरमेंट की उम्र हो गई है। वह जाता है। लेकिन उस का 20 वर्ष का प्राविडेंट फंड जो जमा है उस से सब एक पाई उस को नहीं दी गई है और उस से कहते हैं कि वह तुम्हें नहीं मिलेगा। ग्रेच्युटी का जो कानून बनाया है इस सदन ने उस कानून के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्टेट सरकार द्वारा जो भी कारखाने चलाए जाते होंगे, जहां भी कंट्रोलर के द्वारा कारखाने चलते होंगे उन सब में श्रमिकों को ग्रेच्युटी मिलेगी। यहां यह सब क्या है ? बहुत नाजुक स्थिति है और अगर इसी तरह इस धारा को आप पास कर रहे हैं तो मजदूरों का सहयोग आपने नहीं मिलने वाला है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस दिन यह राष्ट्रीयकरण अध्यादेश निकला हिन्दुस्तान में मिलों के अन्दर हड़तालें हुई और हड़ताल होने के बाद नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की तरफ से एक सर्कुलर निकाला गया। वह सर्कुलर 8 तारीख को मिलों के बोर्ड पर लगाया गया और उस में यह कहा गया कि भारत सरकार के एटार्नी जनरल ने अपनी राय दी है कि मजदूरों की ग्रेच्युटी और प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम मिलेगी और हम आप को देंगे नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन देगा अध्यादेश लागू हो जाने के बाद नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की तरफ से उन मिलों के ऊपर यह नोटिस लगाए गए। मजदूर काम पर गए मेरे पास एटार्नी जनरल महोदय की सिफारिश है। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं और यह उस के लिए अध्यादेश है लेकिन ग्रेच्युटी कानून के अनुसार तो आप को ग्रेच्युटी देनी पड़ेगी। ग्रेच्युटी देने का सवाल आज पैदा नहीं होता है। ग्रेच्युटी हर महीने नहीं दी जाती है हर साल नहीं दी जाती है। ग्रेच्युटी तो तब दी जाती जब मजदूर रिटायर होगा। वह उस वक्त किस मालिक का बदला फिरेगा। उस मिल के सारे एसेट्स तो आप ले रहे हैं तो एसेट्स के साथ लायबिलिटी की भी आप की जवाबदारी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने जो भी कानून बना रखे हैं उन कानूनों के अनुसार कोई मजदूर ग्रेच्युटी के लिए बीच में कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता। कोई मालिक अगर प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम जमा नहीं करा रहा है तो मजदूर कोर्ट में जा कर दावा नहीं कर सकता, कि आप हमें प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम दिलवाइए। यह सारी जिम्मेदारी

और अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की है कि जो मालिक समय पर जमा नहीं कर रहे हैं उन की वसूली लैंड रेवेन्यू की तरह करें। सारी जिम्मेदारी तो कानून का पालन कराने की आप की है, राज्य सरकार की है।

इस सदन के अंदर हम ने बार बार कहा कि अमुक मिलें है जिन्होंने आप की 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा जो प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम है वह इन मिल मालिकों ने जमा नहीं कराई है और जब यह टेक ओवर का बिल आया तब भी मैंने कहा। मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि हम इन्हें मुआवजा देंगे। उस में से सारा वसूल कर लेंगे। लेकिन यह जो मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है उस में से तो वह पूरा नहीं होता है ? अगर आप प्रथम प्रायरिटी में भी मजदूरों की रकम रखें तो भी नहीं होता है जो रखी भी नहीं गई है इस में हमारा कसूर क्या है ? मैं आप को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि प्राविडेंट फंड की जो रकम है कानून के अनुसार पांच वर्ष से कम की नौकरी हो या पांच वर्ष से कम का प्राविडेंट फंड जमा हो तो उन के ऊपर मिल मालिक का हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा। पांच और दस के बीच हो तो 50 प्रतिशत मिलेगा ? 15 साल तक 80 प्रतिशत मिलेगा और 20 से कम पर 75 प्रतिशत 20 वर्ष की पूरी नौकरी हो जाए तो हीसेंट परसेंट उसे मिलेगा। 1952में प्राविडेंट फंड ऐक्ट लागू किया और 1971 में 20 वर्ष हो गए सारी रकम प्राविडेंट फंड की मिलों के हिस्से के साथ मजदूरों को लौटा दी जानी चाहिए थी। यह मांग हमने की भी। लेकिन वह लौटाई नहीं गई। आप ने उसे रखा तो वह जिम्मेदारी देने की आप की है।

इस के बाद मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं, बड़े मजे की बात है, एक मिल है, उस मिल का मालिक उस मिल को बद-इन्तजामी से तबाह कर रहा है, बरबाद कर रहा है और वह 1949 में नोटिस लगाता है कि यह मिल मैं बन्द कर रहा हूं। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आता हूं, श्रम मंत्री से मिलता हूं, वित्त मंत्री से मिलता हूं, उद्योग मंत्री से मिलता हूं, कोई मदद करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आखीर में केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेश से एक त्रिदलीय समिति बनाई। उस की सिफारिश के अनुसार 1950 में इस मिल के 1200 मजदूरों की छंटनी एक साथ की गई बिना ग्रेच्युइटी के। उस हिसाब से प्रतिमास 1 लाख 8 हजार रुपए की वेतन बचत की जो प्रति साल 12 लाख 96 हजार रुपए हुई। उस के बाद भी इसका इतना बुरा हाल हुआ कि वह मिल ठिकाने नहीं पड़ी। 1957 में जब मैं यहां हाउस में आया उस वक्त 5 लाख 78 हजार रुपए प्राविडेंट फंड के उस में बाकी थे और लगभग 1 लाख रुपए ई एस आई की रकम बाकी है ? मैंने इस हाउस में निवेदन किया कि इस के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। मिल चली जाएगी बन्द हो जाएगी। सरकार ने 1958 में एक कमेटी बनाई अरविंद नरोत्तम लाल भाई की। उन्होंने जांच की। वह जांच रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है उस के बाद भी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया ? फिर 1959 में एक और कमेटी बनाई जिस के सदस्य पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर सोमानी साहब थे। उस में भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। फिर 1960 में एक अरक-निया कमेटी बनाई उसी मिल के लिए, फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। 1970 में मोदी कमेटी बनाई जब तक 16 लाख 55 हजार 992 रु० केवल प्राविडेंट फंड के उस बिल पर हो गए। 1971 के बाद 1972 में टेक ओवर करते हैं, उस समय 53 लाख से अधिक बकाया थे ? यह मामला 1950 से चल रहा है लेकिन टेक ओवर किया 1972 में। तो इस में मजदूरों का क्या दोष है ? अगर आप वसूली के मजदूरों को अधिकार दे दीजिए तो वे उस मिल मालिक को एक दिन में निकाल कर बाहर करेंगे। हम ने तो यह भी कहा कि आप हमें मिल दीजिए, मजदूर चलाने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन मर्चन-मेंट चलाने देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी ? किन्तु 1972 में जब इस का टेक ओवर किया उस समय 33 लाख 42 हजार 296 रुपए मजदूरों के प्राइडेंट फंड के बकाया थे। जब केन्द्रीय या

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

राज्य लेबर मिनिस्टर जाते हैं मजदूर वसूली के लिए हड़ताल करते हैं, प्रोसेशन निकाल कर उन के पास ले जाते है और यह कहते है कि यह मिल मालिक प्राविडेंट फंड जमा नही करा रहा है, वह इस से वसूल किया जाए। यही नही आप ने टेक ओवर किया। उस के बाद भी क्या हालत है? एक स्वदेशी मिल है। जिस रोज 1966 मे उस मिल को टेक ओवर किया उस रोज 8 लाख 16 हजार 910 रुपए उस पर बकाया थे। (व्यवधान) मुझे थोडा ज्यादा टाइम दीजिए। अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मैं खास बक्ता हू। कोई ऐसी बात जो माननीय सदस्यो ने कही हो वह मैं नही कह रहा हू। और मैं यह मानता हू कि जो म कह रहा हू वह कोई और माननीय सदस्य कहने वाले भी नही हैं।

जब टेक ओवर किया तो 8 लाख 16 हजार तो प्रोविडेंट फंड की रकम बकाया थी? आप 1966 से इस मिल को चला रहे हैं लेकिन 1973 का हिसाब मैं बताता हू 37 लाख 39 हजार 912 रुपए प्राविडेंट फंड के उस पर है और 15 लाख 36 हजार 400 रुपए ई एम आई के है। ये 53 लाख हो गए। जब टेक ओवर किया तब तो कुल 11 लाख थे और अब है 53 लाख तो प्राविडेंट फंड और इ० एस० आई० के और पाच वर्ष के बकाया बोनस के मिला कर हो गए 83 लाख। इस की जबाब दारी किसकी है? अगर उस के मालिक के समय के 8 लाख रुपया निकाल भी दिया जाए तो बाकी रुपया तो आप दीजिये आप उसका मुआवजा क्या देंगे एक हजार रुपया कुछ सदस्य कहते हैं कि उस को प्रथम प्रायेरिटी दी जाये, आप ने उस को एक हजार रूपया दे भी दिया तो जिस मील में 2600 मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहाँ एक एक रूपया भी मजदूर के हिस्से में नही आएगा—सरकार इसे देखना चाहिए।

यहा एक मील के बारे में और बतलाना चाहता हू —मैंने उस के बारे में इस सदन में बार बार कहा है कि और मंत्री जी को उस की बैलेंस शीट भी दी थी। माननीय श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने भी इस मामले में मेरा समर्थन किया था इस मील का नाम है—मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स। 1966 मे उस मील के ऊपर 8, 40,070 रु० प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का और 5, 07, 978 रुपया ई० एस० आई० का बकाया था। नियम के अनुसार जब किसी मजदूर की लड़की की शादी होती है तो प्रविडेन्ट फण्ड की रकम मे से उस को शादी के लिए रकम निकालने का अधिकार है। इस मिल के मजदूरो को लडकिया कुवारी बैठी रही। लेकिन उस मजदूर को उस की जमा रकम मे से एक पैसा भी नही मिला, मैंने इस सदन मे अनेकों बार इस सवाल को उठाया मिल मालिक इस रकम को जमा नही करा रहे है और सरकार को वसूल करने की कोई चिन्ता नही है। सरकार चाहे तो लैंड रेवेन्यू की तरह उस रकम को वसूल कर सकती है लेकिन सरकार ने वर्षों तक कोई कार्यवाही नही की? नियम के अनुसार रकम काटने के 15 दिनो के अन्दर उसे सरकारी खजाने मे जमा कराना चाहिए। और यदि वह ऐसा नही करता है तो उस मिल मालिक का 6 महीने की सजा हो सकती है आप बतलाइये आप ने कौन से मिल मालिक का कठघरे में लाकर खड़ा किया? 1966 मे उस की तरफ 18 लाख रुपया बकाया था 1967 मे वह रकम 31 लाख हो गई, 1969 मे 50 लाख हो गई, 1970 मे 61 लाख हो गई 1972 मे 80 लाख 87 हजार 250 रुपए हो गई। यह तो सिर्फ प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड की रकम थी, ई० एस० आई० मे उस की तरफ 31,55,292 रुपए बकाया थे। ई० एस० आई० का रूपया जमा न होने से मजदूर को दवाई भी नही मिल सकती, जब कि उस के वेतन मे वह रुपया काटा जाता रहा। आज मजदूर काटी हुई रकम से कारखाना चल रहा है और जब मजदूर बुढ्ढा होकरघर जाता है तो उस से कहा जाएगा—धीसे खाली ऊचे हाथ करके फाटक से बाहर निकला। इस से बड़ा अन्याय और क्या हो सकता है।

सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय भी एक श्रमिक परिवार के हैं, और यह सरकार भी नहीं चाहती कि गरीबों के साथ अन्याय हो —तो फिर ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ? आप कारखानेदारों को मुआवजा दे रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ मजदूर को अपने घर के बर्तन बेचने पड़ रहे हैं मजदूर की यह कीमत आज हमारे मुल्क में है। एक मिल की तरफ 83 लाख 26 हजार 312 रुपया प्रावीडेंट बकाया है, लेकिन उस को भी मुआवजे का हजार रुपया मिलेगा।

मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं —प्रायोरिटी का क्या मतलब है ? मान्वा मील की तरफ 1972 में मजदूरों का 1,03,20,553 रुपया बकाया था, लेकिन उस को मआवजा मिलेगा—94 लाख रुपया, जिस में से 1, 12,52,000 रुपया तो आप का सिक्योर्ड लोन है, जो आप मजदूरों की रकम में पहले वसूल कर लेंगे—फिर मजदूर के लिए क्या बचेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर फिर से विचार करें। जो आप का राष्ट्रीकरण है उस की सफलता मजदूरों के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है, अगर मजदूरों को नाराज करेंगे, उन को के तन में से काटी गई रकम उन को नहीं मिलेगी और उन्हें ग्रेच्युटी भी न देंगे तो अन्त में उन को खाली हाथ फाटक से बाहर जाना पड़ेगा, तो इस में बुरी बात क्या हो सकती है ?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—1972–73 का वर्ष टैक्सटाइल मिलों के लिए इतने फायदे का गया है, कि आमद टैक्सटाइल मिलों के इतिहास में ऐसा वर्ष नहीं गया 1943 और 1948 के बाद 1972–73 का ही साल ऐसा साल है जिस में टैक्सटाइल मिलों ने काफी कमाया और आप के राष्ट्रीकृत मिलों के मजदूरों ने इस में बड़ा जबरदस्त सहयोग दिया है। मैं आप को यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय इन मिलों का टेक ओवर हुआ था, उस समय कुछ जगह मजदूरों ने कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट द्वारा कारखाना चलाने में हम अपना वेतन कटाने के लिए तैयार हैं और उन्होंने अपना वेतन कट करा सहयोग दिया।

सभापति महोदय आप कितनी देर और चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामसिंह भाई : साढ़े पांच बजे तक।

सभापति महोदय : आप की पार्टी की तरफ से 22 लोग बोलने वाले हैं—अगर सब को मौका दिया जाए तो 7 मिनट हर एक के हिस्से में आते हैं....

श्री रामसिंह भाई : एक मिनट और दे दिजिए।

सभापति महोदय मैंने 20 मिनट आप को दिए हैं—आप स्वंय सोच सकते है कि आप ने कितने साथियों का समय ले लिया है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई सिर्फ एक मिनट और लूगा।

मैं एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूं—मिलों को आप जो मुआवजा देना चाहते हैं वह किस हिसाब से दे रहे हैं। मैंने देखा है अहमदाबाद जूपिटर मिल को जिस से केवल 1325 लम्ज है, उस को 2 करोड़ 35 लाख 68 हजार मुआवजा दे रहे हैं, जब कि इण्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल को जिस में 6325 लूम्ज है, केवल 1 हजार मुआवजा दे रहे है। इसलिए में जानना चाहता हू कि सिक-टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज के मालिको को जो मुआवजा आप देने जा रहे हैं, उस का हिसाब कैलकुलेशन क्या है, उस का तरीका क्या है ?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (BOMBAY CENTRAL): In the first instance I want to welcome this bill. Goernment have taken quite sometime to arrive at this conclusion that they should nationalise these mills. They did not start with the idea of helping labour. They started with the idea of

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

ing the mill on lease and helping mill owners who were losing. This very theory has brought about certain great failures in this Bill. For instance a mill in Bombay, Sakseria Mill, was taken on lease for one year because the mill owners w . Then the Government made profits in just one year and they returned it to the mill owners. Again he made losses and again the Government took it up on lease and later on handed over to the mill owner. Then that mill was closed for many years. The General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C. Shri Dange had to climb the gates of that mill and told the Government that it was high time they took it over and nationalised it. That is why I say they started with the idea of helping the mill owners and not helping the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN You can continue tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

C.B.I. INQUIRY INTO LAND DEAL SCANDAL OF CUTTACK STATION OF A.I.R.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up half-an-hour discussion. Before we take it up I should like to point out to the House that at least I would wish to go by the rules and I hope you would cooperate.

Rule (55) says :

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

Now, if we have to finish this in half an hour, I would need your cooperation; to be strictly within the rules, to make a short statement I will give you five minutes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (KENDRAPARA) : Five minutes would not do.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would not go beyond half-an hour.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I am grateful to you for your guidance But I can show you umpteen instances where.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not concerned with those umpteen instances. I will go by the rules.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : How much time will I get ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get ten minutes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I would like to preface my observations by the remarks that I have no intention to politicalise the issue, or scandalise any individua , institution or government, as far as this particular matter is concerned. My only intention is to put this All-India Radio land deal in Cuttack in its legal perspective and to urge upon the hon. Minister to lay the copy of the CBI Report on the land deal on the Table of the House so that we all know the facts. What I am interested with, and I am sure what the House is interested with, is to know the facts. I have no intention, I repeat, either to scandalise anybody or to politicalise the issue.

The genesis of the matter is like this. It will be recalled that in the year 1969 the Government of India had acquired about two acres of land in Cuttack for the purpose of constructing staff quarters for the All India Radio employees at

a cost of about Rs. 4 lakhs. I know the hon. Minister can immediately retort that the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa. While conceding that fact that the land was acquired in 1969 by the Government of Orissa, I would point out that the responsibility also devolves on the Central Government in the matter of acquisition and requisitioning of property. Under entry 43 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the Government of India owes concurrent responsibility in the matter of acquisition and requisitioning property for a public purpose. So, the hon. Minister cannot get away with the argument that the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa. It is true the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa, but the Government of India had the primary responsibility, not only under the Constitution but also by the very compulsion of the fact that it was being purchased for a public purpose, and the public purpose was nothing other than the purpose of the Government of India.

I do not wish to minimise the role of the Government of Orissa. But, at the same time, I would like to emphasize that the Government of Orissa was merely an agent of the Government of India in this deal and the Government of Orissa had no other responsibility than acquiring the land on behalf of the Government of India and paying the money which the Government of India was agreed to pay. The overall responsibility rested with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India.

I now invite the attention of the hon. Minister to entry 42 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule which says "acquisition and requisitioning of property." Since it is in the Concurrent List, the over-riding responsibility is on the Government of India, and that is the gravamen of my charge against the Minister. It was the bounden duty of the Government of India, of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the tenancy of the land and the valuation that they were going to pay for it.

After the land was acquired, it was found out that the land was a *khasmahal* land, that the land belonged to the government, and that the particular person, the lease-holder, was holding the land on lease and the lease was going to terminate in a year's time.

My second question to the hon. Minister will be, not to his political self but to his conscience : Does it behove the Ministry to pay a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to a person for a piece of property whose lease was going to expire in a year's time when that land was being acquired for a public purpose ?

I would like to give you instances. The adjacent land to this plot of land which has been acquired by the Government of India belonged to one Mr. Ahmed. That land was resumed as distinguished from acquired. It was resumed by the Government because it was being resumed for a public purpose, namely, the extension of the Sailabala Mohalla College which is a Government College and no compensation whatsoever was paid for this land except Rs. 38,000 for the super-structures standing on the land.

As we are debating this issue, in Bhubhaneshwar, the Government of Orissa, the very same Government of Orissa, is resuming about an acre of land in the heart of Bhubhaneshwar town without paying any compensation for the extension of the police station. So, my question is, under Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, why the Ministry of Information and Broad-

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

casting, the Government of India, keeping its eyes and ears open, did not raise the issue with the Government of Orissa that this being a *khasmahal* land, this being a Government land, as to why the Government of India should be made to pay any price for it?

Sir, you are a lawyer of eminence. You must be knowing that under the land acquisition proceedings, under Sections 5 and 6, the awards are given. At that stage, the disputes are raised. My entire gravemen of charge is that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, knowing fully well all these facts for reasons best known to them, paid Rs. 4 lakhs for a Government land which they could have done without.

Against this background, I have a few questions to ask and I will conclude. The Government of India being the purchaser had the ultimate responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the tenancy of the land. I want to know whether they have done so or not and, if they have not done so, what are the reasons thereof.

My second question is, whether it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the land in question was *khasmahal* land, that it was a lease-hold land and that the lease was going to expire in a short time and, if so, why the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting did not urge upon the Government of Orissa to resume the land instead of acquiring it by paying compensation to the lease holder. I want to know whether the land had been shown as a *khasmahal* land, as a lease-hold property. In case the State Government had shown the land to be *khasmahal* land, why did not the Government of India insist that no compensation was payable?

I hope, the hon. Minister will not take shelter behind the fact that the Orissa Government did it. I do not hold any brief for the Orissa Government . . .

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Not for the present Government.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Now that you have provoked me, I will come to that. According to Mr. Gujral, when his illustrious predecessor was in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who comes from the town of Cuttack and with ears and eyes open, it was only in 1972 that the compensation was paid.

The hon. Minister, at p. 219 of the debate relating to the Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in an indecent haste got up to say that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had nothing to do directly or indirectly in the matter. I concede the point, I stand by the Government, that she was not directly concerned. But she had a lot to do indirectly in the matter. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not get into allegations.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Why are you impatient, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot re-start your speech after you have asked your questions.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I am concluding. Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, who was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the year 1972, was indirectly responsible in making this illegal payment coming as she does from Cuttack and knowing full well the nature of the tenancy the person who was the owner of the land and the relation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question; this is an allegation.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Is that going to be expunged?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No ; I am not expunging it. But it is not a question.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I request that all these questions must be replied to by the hon. Minister in their entirety and the C.B.I. report must be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Although Mr. Surendra Mohanty started like a saint at the end he put his legs on the mud.

The entire idea of acquisition was mooted in 1969 when the Opposition was in power in Orissa ; when the compensation was paid and when the deal was over at that time Mr. Mohanty's Utkal Congress was in power.

As far as the legal point which Mr. Mohanty has raised is concerned I want to submit that the decision of the Patna High Court was :

"It was entirely in the option of the lessee to continue in possession and it was not within the power of the Government to terminate the lease at their will if the lessee exercised his option and wanted renewal of the lease the only restriction being that the rent was liable to enhancement at each renewal...."

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Which year ? He is misleading the House.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA) : There has not been a single case which he can cite where the lease has been terminated. Wherever it was asked it was always extended by the Government.

As far as valuation is concerned his insinuation is that corruption was involved. The valuation was Rs. 2 lakhs per acre. Let me cite an instance. I come from a remote place like Borealas where a decimal of land costs Rs. 2,000 which means Rs. 2 lakhs per acre. Then what to speak of a city like Cuttack and that too when the land is situated in the midst of a busy centre. Naturally it will be a little more. And it is known under what circumstances it was acquired. I am not holding brief for any one. I want to say that the land is situated in the most central place and is very well suited for staff quarters. There are precedents to show that as far back as 1957, the land was acquired at Rs. 7,000 for 44 decimals which comes to Rs. 1,75,000 per acre. And here this was concluded in 1972. With the passage of time the cost should have gone up. Paying Rs. 2 lakhs for one acre, I do not think, is an exorbitant price. He has said that the lease period was going to be over. May be, within a year or two, it was going to be over. But as I have submitted, there has not been a single instance where it has not been extended. The man who has the lease has the power to transfer, as I have quoted from the High Court report, he has the power to sell. Ultimately, however, it is the decision of the Government.

No political motive should be attributed behind such a thing and this should be done in a clear way, with open heart in the matter of purchase of valuable land situated in such a busy city like Cuttack. It comes within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The State Government of Orissa has been fully satisfied about this acquisition. Even the Law Department (Government of Orissa) is of the opinion that the transaction is foolproof.

My final question is this. Will the hon. Minister see that unnecessarily there is no victimisation of any particular person in this case ? Will he personally make himself fully assured that the Government was satisfied before transacting this business ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I congratulate the Minister for acquiring a land here for construction of quarters for the A. I. R. Staff. I wish that he will acquire land in other places also.

My questions are :

(1) Whether the site was selectedly the Government of India in March or April, 1969 ?

(2) Whether a Notification was issued by the Orissa Government on 4th January, 1971 (when Congress Government was not there, but the Government was headed by Shri R. N. Singh Deo) ?

and (3) Whether the compensation or the land was paid to the owners of the land on 30th March, 1972..

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Who was the Information Minister then?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : March 1972, when there was Swatantra- Utkal Government in the State, headed by that renowned leader, Shri Bihwanath Das ? As far as my information goes the Information Minister was not Shrimati Nandini Satpathy. I think Prime Minister was the Information Minister then. Mrs. Nandini Satpathy was simply assisting her in other matters. I would like to get clearcut replies to these questions so that the confusion created by my hon. friend Mr. Mohanty may be removed.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) पटटे पर जो जमीन दी गई थी वह कब दी गई थी और जिन के नाम पर या पटटे पर जमीन थी क्या यह सही है कि वह एक सरकारी कर्मचारी है ?

इस जमीन के पास और भी जमीन होगी जो राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार ने खरीदी होगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वह किस दाम पर खरीदी गई ?

नाना प्रकार की शंकाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं । क्या इसकी जांच सिछली बार सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा कराई गई थी, यदि हां, तो इसकी रिपोर्ट क्या सदन की मेज पर रखी जाएगी ?

इस घोटाले में किसी प्रकार का जो पक्षपात हुआ है चाहे वहां की कोई भी सरकार रही हो, जिस किसी ने भी इस घोटाले में सहयोग दिया है, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का आप इरादा रखते हैं ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur) : I have got a few questions to ask the Minister :

1. Whether it is a fact that this land in question belonged to Government and it was Khasmahal land and when the lease was going to expire at that point of time the Government of India purchased the land ?

2. The CBI enquiry report should be produced here to find out the facts which have been concluded in its enquiry.

3. If ther was no scandal in land deal then why the CBI came into the picture, when the All India Radio had acquired the land for the construction of residential houses for AIR staff under the act prevailing in Orissa ?

4. Whether any irregularity was committed by any of the senior officers of Government of India in acquiring this land at the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs and whether any money has been mis-appropriated ?

5. There appears to be some malafide intention of the concerned officers, concealing the facts from the hon'ble Members of Parliament.

6. I would further like to know from the hon'ble Minister has he brought the CBI report today in this August House and read it out to clarify his position.

7. The CBI report must be placed on the Table of the House, which has been concluded as answered by the Minister to Question No. 1286 who had taken over three files from the All India Radio Station, Cuttack pertaining to the matter. What has been found out from these papers and files seized by the CBI ? It is very important to know it.

Since we have passed the Constitution Amendment Bill, I think, Government could acquire any land for public purposes by paying any amount as compensation.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Mohanty, is a very able lawyer. I have no such claims. Therefore, I will not be able to speak in terms of the legalisti language but I will talk in terms of the Parliamentary language.

The issue is very simple and unnecessarily an effort has been made to complicate it. There is a piece of land in Cuttack which the All India Radio wanted to acquire. So, as is the normal procedure with us we got in touch with the Orissa Government. We asked them if the could acquire that particular piece of land. They said 'yes', it can be acquired.

In the meanwhile the Additional District Magistrate, Cuttack forwarded to the Regional Engineer's office a report dated 1-7-1970 from the Tehsildar (Sadar), Cuttack to the effect that the land in question belonged to Shri P. K. Samal and that it was a private land. The Tehsildar had also intimated to the ADM that the valuation of the land was at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per guntha in Cantonment area, that is, Rs. 2 lakh per acre. This communication was forwarded to us. Once we had decided to have the land naturally we asked the State Government, as we always do, to proceed with the acquisition of land. Government of India does not have the machinery available to it in various States for acquisition of land. Therefore, it is normal for the office to ask the State Government to undertake the acquisition. Then all the procedure is followed. Notices are given; objections are invited and land acquisition officer proceeds to evaluate the and on certain basis and then the Government of India is informed of its decision and the money is paid.

That is what exactly has happened. Notices were given. Shri P. K. Samal raised some objections. There was then a procedure. The land value was determined at Rs. 5 lakhs and odd which was deposited with Orissa Governents's Treasury. The Orissa Government, in turn, paid Rs. 4,18,000 to Shri P. K. Samal. This was, in a nutshell, what has happened.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Why then was the C.B.I. inquiry to such an innocent affair ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : You will see from what I have said just now that this land, particularly, belonged to an individual, Mr. P. K. Samal who happened to be a Joint Secretary of the Government of India. Then we were told that since the land is belonging to an individual, the Land Acquisition Officer had to satisfy himself with regard to the title etc. It was for him to satisfy himself about the title and the statement of whatever was provided to him by Shri Samal. He was satisfied with this and he valued that at Rs. 5 lakhs and odd which amount was already paid into the Treasury of the Government of Orissa. Therefore so far as Government of India was concerned, we had no dealings whatsoever directly with the owner or the so-called owner of the land. It was the Land Acquisition Officer who came into play for acquiring it. After that had been done, there was some complaint against Shri P. K. Samal. That

[Shri I.K. Gujral]

was in some other context. And the C.B.I. started looking into his affairs. One of the complaints received by the C.B.I., I am told, was that he had made a wrong declaration to the Land Acquisition Officer. Therefore, it was looked into and while looking into the statement, it was held that the land belonging to Mr. Samal was held by him on lease basis and the lease was about to expire. Therefore, in all fairness, the land value should have been much less than the value paid. I think it should not have been beyond about Rs. 30,000 or 40,000. Even this valuation should have been on the basis of the unexpired period of the lease. So, the conclusion arrived at on the basis of this enquiry was that in this case there was a collusion. Taking advantage of it, they felt that Mr. O.P. Jena, the Land Acquisition Officer was the main person in this who had colluded in this case and tried to give a pecuniary advantage to Mr. Samal. Therefore, we have now recommended to Orissa Government on the basis of the C.B.I.'s findings—it is for the Orissa Government to take appropriate action—to take appropriate action under the Anti-Corruption—Prevention of Corruption Act—and also see to it that those who had colluded are brought to book. This, in a nutshell, is the history.

I was hoping that my friend, Mr. Mohanty will come here and compliment us that we have been so vigilant that even when it came to our notice, even after payment, that somebody has tried to cheat in the matter, we have come to the conclusion that these Officers need to be proceeded against and against whom action has now been initiated and Orissa Government has been asked for permission to take action.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Although you must have been ignorant, now that you know this, I am sure, you will be happy.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I give my full-throated compliment to Shri Gujral.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am thankful for this compliment which I shall humbly accept.

The main point is this that we are taking action and nobody has been allowed to get out of this net. I would also suggest that let us not politicalise this issue on this matter and politic does not exist.

Neither in the Centre nor in the State has anybody tried to shield culprits and those who try to derive pecuniary advantage.

18 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ललित नारायण मिश्र को छोड़कर।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : नहीं कछवाय जी को भी छोड़कर। दोनों को छोड़ कर। आप भी चम्बल से आते हैं।

Before I reply to the questions raised by my hon. friend, I might say one thing, that although various parties were in power in the State of Orissa when the acquisition proceedings were going on, I would not like to politicalise it. I would not say that so and so was responsible for it because it is too petty for a Government to be interested in. Lower officers try to be smart and indulge in corrupt practices against which we are moving. But why should we always try to see politics where politics does not exist ? I stand by every word of what I said earlier in the 1972 debate, which my hon. friend has quoted, that my colleague and predecessor in office, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had neither directly nor indirectly any thing to do with this. I stand by every word of what I have said.

My friend Shri Sokhey asked some questions which I hope I have covered. He asked whether any officers of the Government of India were involved in this. I have replied to it. Then he asked about the CBI Report. We have debated enough about it in another context. It is never laid on the Table. I do not intend to depart from that practice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We do not want the C.B.I. to be a Committee of this Parliament.

1802 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November, 26, 1974/Agrahayana 5, 1896 (Saka)

MGIPND—2647 LS—Mono N/s.—2-1-75—978